صكذا من الاصل

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The World's Daily Newspaper | R | Paris, Saturday-Sunday, November 22-23, 1997 | No. 35,685

TODAY: REPORT

Seoul, Reluctantly, Asks IMF for Financial Aid

Kim Jae-Hwan/Agence France-Presse

Finance Minister Lim Chang Yuel announcing Friday that the government had turned to the IMF.

Crisis Shakes Faith In the 'Asian Miracle'

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

SEOUL — South Korea's announcement Friday that it would seek a bailout from the International Monetary Fund was a remarkable turnaround for a nation that had been one of the most glittering economic success stories of the late 20th century.

While South Korean officials said they would seek emergency IMF aid of $20 billion, many economists say the total package of assistance will have to be much larger, perhaps

NEWS ANALYSIS

$60 billion or more. That would surpass the $50 billion bailout of Mexico in 1995 and would amount to the biggest such rescue package ever negotiated.

With the bleak announcement by Finance Minister Lim Chang Yuel, South Korea became the latest of a string of Asian nations to redefine the term "Asian miracle." Once it referred to the stunning march of East Asia from mud huts to skyscrapers in a single generation, but now it seems more a reminder of how far and how quickly these countries' economies, currencies and stock markets have tumbled.

In particular, the transformation of South Korea from industrial giant to international pauper raises the question of whether the Asian financial flu that began in Thailand in the summer and spread throughout Southeast Asia has now begun to spread in Northeast Asia.

South Korea's plummeting currency and mounting bad debts could reverberate through Japan, Hong Kong and China and eventually on to the United States and the West.

Mr. Lim described South Korea's problems as a "temporary funding shortage" but said that international help was the best solution.

Many economists say South Korea has strong fundamentals, and its economy is still growing at an annual rate of more than 6 percent — considerably faster than virtually all Western economies. South Korea also has strengths such as a high savings rate, a passion for education and a reputation for a diligent labor force.

But it has a liquidity crisis, particularly for U.S. dollars, and

See SEOUL, Page 4

$20 Billion Is Sought; Markets Rally on News

By Don Kirk
Special to the Herald Tribune

SEOUL — The South Korean government, dropping its insistence on fighting a deepening financial crisis on its own, announced Friday night that it had requested an emergency credit of $20 billion from the International Monetary Fund.

"We have decided to seek an IMF bailout," said the nation's new finance minister, Lim Chang Yuel. The announcement put an end to weeks of denials that a plunging currency and deepening debt would force Seoul to seek international help.

Mr. Lim said at a news conference that "we accepted the advice from the IMF and our friendly nations and we decided to ask for the IMF loans."

"The size of the loans will be discussed," he added. "But the IMF and ourselves think that $20 billion would be enough to solve the difficulties."

Mr. Lim took over Wednesday as finance minister after the abrupt resignation of his predecessor.

Earlier in the day, the South Korean stock and bond markets rallied and the currency, the won, staged its biggest one-day rally ever against the dollar after officials said that President Kim Young Sam said he would address the nation Saturday about the country's financial crisis. This was taken as a sign the government had decided to swallow its pride and seek IMF help.

The stock exchange composite index rose 3.62 percent, to 506.07 points, while the dollar eased 7.7 percent, to 1,050 won.

Mr. Lim said conditions of the assistance, including the size and terms of the lending, would be determined by the IMF and the participating countries. An IMF team will arrive next week to discuss the details.

In Washington, the IMF's managing director, Michel Camdessus, said he welcomed Seoul's request for financial assistance and was sure that a strong program of economic reform would be achieved.

The aid, if approved, would be provided under the IMF's emergency financing mechanism, he said.

Mr. Camdessus said financial stabilization measures announced this week by South Korea "provide a good basis to

See WON, Page 4

Peers Criticize Doctor of Septuplets

Charlie Neibergall/The Associated Press

Kenny McCaughey, now a father of eight.

By Rick Weiss
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The birth of septuplets in Iowa has sparked intense criticism from ethicists and doctors, with several warning that fertility treatments are being used indiscriminately and irresponsibly at great medical risk to women and their offspring and at growing expense to the public.

Preliminary tests suggest that all seven children born to Bobbi and Kenny McCaughey are doing well. But multiple births beyond triplets usually are characterized by some degree of physical or cognitive disability, critics said, and in most cases they can and ought to be avoided.

Katherine Hauser, the fertility doctor who worked with the McCaugheys, defended her care at a news conference Thursday, saying she used the same dose of a fertility drug that she had used with the Iowa couple two years earlier. In that instance, the drug led to the birth of a single daughter. But for reasons that remain unclear, she said, "in this cycle we achieved more success than we could ever hope for."

Critics, however, said they were unsatisfied with that explanation. When the McCaugheys' doctors saw that their fertility treatment had led to the maturation of about three times the expected number of eggs, they said, the prudent move would have been to withhold the addition of the husband's sperm and try in another month or two when a more modest number of eggs were produced.

"Here we had a nice ending," said Mark Sauer, chief of reproductive endocrinology at Columbia-Presbyterian Med-

See SEVEN, Page 4

Asian Storm Soaks Ratings Firms

Credibility Takes a Hit Over Slow Reporting

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — One of the most basic and trusted instincts of investors — checking the credit ratings of companies and countries before investing in them — has fallen under suspicion.

Stung in recent weeks by a string of highly rated Asian banks and businesses buckling under the weight of the region's deepening financial crisis, many investors have dismissed the once-crucial advice of rating concerns such as Standard & Poor's Corp. and Moody's Investors Service Inc. as at best tardy and at worst worthless.

"To put it as diplomatically as I can," said Desmond Lachman, head of emerging-markets research at Salomon Brothers, "the rating agencies have really lagged the whole crisis."

The decision by Moody's Friday to downgrade to junk-bond status the 3 trillion yen ($23.7 billion) debt of Japan's fourth-largest brokerage, Yamaichi Securities, was a case in point. Critics said the move came only after the market had abandoned all hope for Yamaichi's survival, which sent the company's shares crashing down by 75 percent in the last month alone, and only hours before reports that the company planned to file with the Ministry of Finance to cease operations.

Yamaichi's "reduced funding availability — in combination with an already reduced capital base — raises questions about the firm's ability to achieve its strategic repositioning, regain lost market share and to return to profitability," Moody's said.

Even more striking was the agencies' handling of South Korea, once among the most highly rated of emerging Asian economies and still clinging to the lower reaches of an A rating in a system that reaches all the way to D and defines risky as beginning at BB — several notches below Seoul's standing.

Amid reports this week that Seoul was so strapped for hard currency that it had

See RATINGS, Page 4

...w Guidelines but Little Solace for Europe's Jobless

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

LUXEMBOURG — European heads of state and ...vernment adopted guidelines Friday that for the first ...me would commit the European Union to a coordinated approach in dealing with unemployment but offered little in cash or concrete proposals to help the jobless.

The European Union's first special summit meeting on unemployment approved a document to require member countries to convert the guidelines — dealing with subjects as diverse as taxation and equal rights for women — into national targets, to be reviewed regularly at future meetings.

But countries were allowed five years to meet one important aspect of the guidelines — job creation or training opportunities for long-term unemployed and for young people — and apparently will face no sanctions other than disapproval by their peers if they fail to live up to the targets they set themselves.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany set the tone for the conference when he announced: "One thing is clear. Concerning public budgets, we will make no decisions which require additional funding."

The conference therefore came up with little in the way of cash to deal with a crisis that President Jacques Chirac of France said was "at the heart of all our preoccupations."

The document noted plans of the European Investment Bank to set aside as much as 1 billion European currency units ($1.14 billion) over three years to provide venture capital for small and medium-sized companies. It also approved a plan by the European Parliament to divert 450 million Ecus to small businesses over a three-year period.

But in direct cash terms, the EU will spend little more over the next three years in combating unemployment than it spent last year in subsidizing the production of tobacco of such poor quality that it cannot be sold within the Union.

However, officials for the European Investment Bank said the 1 billion Ecus in guaranteed funds would serve as leverage for as much as 10 billion Ecus in new loans from the bank and 130 partner commercial banks, and that this in turn could underpin investments of 30 billion Ecus to support the small and medium-sized business that account for two-thirds of all new jobs in the Union.

The more than 18 million officially listed as unemployed in the EU represent only part of the problem. Millions more unemployed are not even counted, either because they have dropped off the public assistance rolls or because they have never looked for work, and the figure takes no account of the impoverishing effect that unemployment has on the dependents of the unemployed.

Despite all its limitations, the final document was

See JOBS, Page 4

AGENDA

4-Nation Korean Talks to Open Dec. 9

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Diplomats from four countries agreed Friday that formal negotiations on a permanent peace on the Korean Peninsula will open in Geneva on Dec. 9. A joint statement by the delegations from the United States, China, North Korea and South Korea said the negotiations would set out to establish a "peace regime for the Korean Peninsula and issues concerning tension reduction there." The announcement followed more than a year of efforts to arrange talks to replace the armistice that has been in place since the final hostilities of the 1950-53 Korean War.

The Dollar

New York	Friday @ 4 P.M.	previous close
DM	1.7385	1.741
Pound	1.6933	1.6882
Yen	126.525	126.03
FF	5.82	5.7885

The Dow

change	Friday close	previous close
+54.46	7881.07	7826.61

S&P 500

change	Friday @ 4 P.M.	previous close
+4.12	963.10	958.98

EUROPE Page 2.
'Black Book' Stirs Up the French

ASIA/PACIFIC Page 5.
Wei: 'Free Speech' at Long Last

Books ..... Page 3.
Crossword ..... Page 7.
Opinion ..... Page 6.
Sports ..... Pages 20-21.

The Intermarket Page 10.

The IHT on-line www.iht.com

Strains Showing in Iran

Small Steps to Liberalization Set Off Clashes

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

ISTANBUL — A series of increasingly violent confrontations that have shaken Iran in recent weeks reflect growing tension between forces that want to liberalize Iranian society and those that want to keep it conservative, diplomats and other analysts say. The tension was evident Wednesday, when policemen used tear gas to disperse a crowd of militants who attacked and ransacked a religious school in the holy city of Qom, 120 kilometers (75 miles) south of Tehran.

They were angry that the school's director had called for curbs on the power of the country's supreme religious leader, Ayatollah Sayed Ali Khamenei.

The director of the school, Ayatollah Hossein Ali Montazeri, who was a powerful figure during the first years of Islamic rule in Iran, had urged that religious figures not chosen by popular vote should "supervise, not rule" the country.

After the attack, one conservative press commentator asserted that critics of Ayatollah Khamenei, who is said to represent the will of God and who has power over elected officials, had been misled and were acting as "agents of a

See IRAN, Page 4

Newsstand Prices

Andorra	10.00 FF	Lebanon	LL 3,000
Antilles	12.50 FF	Morocco	16 Dh
Cameroon	1,600 CFA	Qatar	10.00 QR
Egypt	£E 5.50	Réunion	12.50 FF
France	10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	10 SR
Gabon	1,100 CFA	Senegal	1,100 CFA
Italy	2,800 Lire	Spain	225 Ptas
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	Tunisia	1,250 Din
Jordan	1,250 JD	U.A.E.	10.00 Dh
Kuwait	700 Fils	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20

M 0132 - 1122 - 10,00 F

Fabrizio Bensch/Reuters

UN inspectors, with Americans, arriving at an airport in Iraq on Friday.

U.S.-Iraq Fight Averted, Arab Leaders Rest Easier

By Douglas Jehl
New York Times Service

CAIRO — Arab leaders and diplomats have expressed satisfaction and relief over the agreement that appears to avert the threat of a military confrontation between the United States and Iraq.

There remains little affection for President Saddam Hussein of Iraq among fellow Arab leaders. But with sentiment on the street running sharply against the United States, even Arab governments that sided against Iraq in the Gulf War had made it plain that military action would have only complicated matters in an already troubled region.

For that reason, reactions to the resolution of the standoff were akin to sighs of deep relief. The United Nations' arms inspectors, including Americans, arrived back in Iraq on Friday.

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt said he believed that the U.S. decision was motivated in large part by a recognition that "the Arab people were not ready" for American use of force.

"I saw the situation as very sensitive," he said in a television interview. "We were afraid that the United States and other forces were going to launch attacks on Iraq and people were going to lose lives."

Russian role a balancing act in foreign policy. • Playing hide-and-seek with 25 warheads. Page 7.

The reason for that concern — and the relief — is the view that U.S. military strikes against Iraq would have presented Arab governments with a nightmarish choice.

By standing once again with ... ington, they would have risked a b... among their citizens who think ... United States favors Israel in ...

See IRAQ, Pa...

French Readers Snap Up Book on Marxist Murder

Communism's 'Black Book' Stirs Debate

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

PARIS — In a good many countries, an 846-page history of the crimes of communism would head straight for university libraries.

In France, "The Black Book of Communism," as it is called, has gone to the top of the nonfiction best-seller list, with sales fueled by heated debate in Parliament and the news media and by squabbling among its authors over how its material should be interpreted.

French interest in such a topic may at first seem puzzling. The book, written by six historians and three years in preparation, details how from 85 million to 100 million people came to die at the hands of Communist regimes in the Soviet Union, China, Cambodia and elsewhere. But France was not a victim of Communist crimes, and the French Communist Party merits only passing mention.

Yet the book's success — the $35 soft-cover edition has sold 50,000 copies since its publication on Nov. 8, the 80th anniversary of the start of the Russian Revolution — says much about how the past continues to haunt French society, how much Marxist discourse infiltrated intellectual life here, how old ideological battles are still being refought on today's stage.

The first shot was fired last week when the center-right opposition Union of French Democracy tried to use the book to embarrass Prime Minister Lionel Jospin, whose Socialist-led coalition government has the French Communist Party as its junior partner and includes three Communist ministers in the cabinet.

What was he going to do, Mr. Jospin was asked in Parliament, about a political ally associated with murderous regimes?

The prime minister was visibly irritated.

"Even though it did not distance itself soon enough from Stalinism," he responded sharply, "the Communist Party has learned the lessons of history; it is represented in my government, and I am proud of this. The French Communist Party formed part of the cartel of the left in the Popular Front, in the Resistance, in the tripartite government formed in 1945, and it has never tried to restrict freedom."

With the assembly chamber in an uproar, the leader of the Union of French Democracy, Francois Bayrou, led a walkout of his fellow deputies, saying he was "stunned" that the prime minister had expressed "not a word of consideration or pity" for the victims of communism.

Members of the Gaullist Rally for the Republic did not follow: General de Gaulle had included Communists in his first post-Liberation government.

The French Communist Party, though, was not off the hook. After the death on Sunday of Georges Marchais, party leader from 1972 to 1994, its own dark past of subservience to Moscow was extensively revisited in the press this week. Eager to present today's Communists as somehow different, the new party leader, Robert Hue, conceded that the party was "20 years too late" in acknowledging, in 1976, the excesses of Stalinism.

Yet while most of the book is a result of lengthy research, some of it in newly opened Soviet archives, about torture, imprisonment, murders, massacres and famines associated with Communist regimes, much of the controversy here has focused on the book's introduction and conclusion, both written by Stephane Courtois, who also coordinated the project.

Mr. Courtois, who was briefly a Maoist in his youth, argued that terror was intrinsic to — and not just an instrument of — communism, a point challenged by non-Communists and other leftists. Two of Mr. Courtois's fellow authors even threatened to withdraw from the project if the book's original title, "The Book of Communist Crimes," were maintained.

Mr. Courtois also came close to equating communism and Nazism, an interpretation that even Mr. Jospin questioned. "Nazism is an intrinsically perverse doctrine that assumed its anti-Semitism and proclaimed the inequality of races," Mr. Jospin said in his remarks in Parliament.

Responding to his critics, Mr. Courtois said that, even before Stalin's reign of terror, Lenin instituted "permanent civil war" as his mode of government.

On the similarities between Nazism and communism, Mr. Courtois said there were differences, yet they had much in common: a single party, a single ideology, total domination of the government by the party, a cult of the leader and mass terror. Where they were different, the historian said, was that Nazism was based on a racist ideology that became "exterminationist," while communism was based on class warfare.

Mr. Courtois said the book was important because, while extensive research had been done on the crimes of Nazi Germany, no comprehensive academic study had until now been devoted to the crimes of communism.

He said this was because of the Soviet Union's role as an ally in World War II, the fact that many Communist crimes were long hidden and, not least in France, because of "a fondness for the idea of revolution" in many intellectual circles.

■ Party Backs Jospin

The French Socialist Party opened its first congress Friday since winning last June's snap election voicing full support for Prime Minister Lionel Jospin ahead of ballot battles to come, Reuters reported from Brest. The congress vowed to look ahead to regional elections in March 1998.

Drug to Prevent Bone Thinning Gets Boost in U.S.

The Associated Press

BETHESDA, Maryland — Women with thinning bones who do not want to try estrogen may soon get a new option: a drug that promises to mimic estrogen's bone-saving effects without increasing the risk of breast cancer.

Advisers to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration recommended approval of Eli Lilly's raloxifene as a way to prevent osteoporosis in postmenopausal women.

But the long-awaited drug does not protect bones as well as estrogen does, the advisers cautioned before the 8-to-4 vote Thursday.

"I'd like to refer to it as 'estrogen light,'" said Glenn Braunstein of Cedars-Sinai Medical Center in Los Angeles.

Still, doctors said that women afraid of estrogen — because long-term use can increase the risk of breast cancer or because they do not like that it brings back their menstrual period — needed another option.

"I don't think anybody thinks raloxifene is going to replace estrogen," said Ethel Siris of Columbia University, adding, "But it's a lovely option."

The Food and Drug Administration is not bound by the panel's advice but usually follows it.

Ten million women in the United States have osteoporosis, and millions more over age 50 have thinning bones that put them at risk of the disease. Every year, 300,000 of them break hips, and 700,000 fracture vertebrae.

BRIEFLY

Ranko Cukovic/Reuters

The Bosnian Serb president, Biljana Plavsic, reviewing police Friday in Banja Luka on the eve of elections.

Weapons Destruction Completed in Bosnia

VIENNA — Rival forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina have completed arms reductions agreed to last year by destroying close to 6,600 pieces of weaponry, a senior Western arms negotiator said Friday.

"This should be considered a milestone in the peace process, and all parties should be recognized for coming this far," said General Vigleik Eide of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. General Eide, a Norwegian, was at the organization's headquarters in Vienna to report on the implementation of the arms control deal. It was signed in Florence in June 1996 by the Bosnian Serbs, the Muslim-Croat Federation, Croatia and Yugoslavia.

The reductions include more than 700 battle tanks and 80 armored combat vehicles, close to 60 combat aircraft, and more than 5,700 pieces of artillery. *(Reuters)*

Bosnian Serbs Vote

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — A peace agreement signed two years ago seeks to create a single country out of Bosnia's two wartime foes. But an election this weekend may, in effect, divide Bosnia even further, into three parts. Serbs, who control 49 percent of the country, vote in internationally monitored elections Saturday and Sunday for their 83-seat Parliament.

The contest is between a faction loyal to the war crimes suspect Radovan Karadzic and one led by President Biljana Plavsic. The two halves of the Serb-held territory are connected only by a small corridor, and neither side is able to impose its will on the other. In the end, the election is likely to drive them farther apart. *(AP)*

Tory Dissident Quits

LONDON — Britain's opposition Conservatives, reeling from two disastrous by-election results, plunged into a new quarrel over Europe on Friday as a top pro-Brussels lawmaker resigned from the party.

Peter Temple-Morris quit after the party leader, William Hague, expelled him from the parliamentary party for disloyalty.

Mr. Hague's move was swiftly condemned by former Deputy Prime Minister Michael Heseltine, who opened up old sores by going on television to denounce it as "unwise and unnecessary." Mr. Heseltine has been a bitter critic of Mr. Hague's strong opposition to early British membership of the single European currency.

It was this same issue that prompted Mr. Temple-Morris last month to have talks with Prime Minister Tony Blair about the possibility of defecting to the Labour Party. *(Reuters)*

Polish Police Freed

WARSAW — A provincial court acquitted 22 former riot policemen Friday of charges of killing nine miners, the first fatalities of the 1981 Communist martial-law crackdown against Solidarity.

About 100 people packing the courtroom in the southern industrial city of Katowice let out shouts of "Shame! Shame!" when Chief Justice Ewa Krukowska read the verdict in the largest prosecution related to deaths under martial law.

Judge Krukowska said the evidence was inadequate to prove the defendants' guilt. Lech Walesa, the Solidarity founder, called the verdict "scandalous." *(AP)*

For the Record

A Genoa court on Friday acquitted a Greek Cypriot shipowner, Loucas Haji-Ioannou, and his son Stelios of all charges over the 1991 supertanker explosion that killed six crewmen and caused one of the Mediterranean's worst ecological disasters. The ship spilled 14,000 tons of oil into the sea, fouling beaches along the French and Italian Rivieras. *(Reuters)*

ANC Calls Winnie Mandela a 'Charlatan'

By Lynne Duke
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — An extraordinarily bitter and unusually public war of words has broken out within South Africa's governing African National Congress, with the party issuing a broadside against Winnie Madikizela-Mandela, calling the former wife of President Nelson Mandela a politically wayward "charlatan."

The fracas, which started this week when Mrs. Madikizela-Mandela accused the party of "Winniephobia," comes as her status in the ANC and in a society that once called her "mother of the nation" is being assailed on two fronts.

Party leaders are trying to thwart Mrs. Madikizela-Mandela's run for the ANC deputy presidency, a race that will be decided in a party vote next month.

At the same time, she is under the spotlight of the nation's Truth and Reconciliation Commission. She is to appear before the commission next week to answer questions about a series of murders committed by her bodyguard entourage — euphemistically known as a "football club" — during the latter years of the fight against white-minority rule, which ended in 1994 with the nation's first all-races election.

In a full-page interview published Monday in the Star newspaper here, Mrs. Madikizela-Mandela took the party to task for the high level of crime, saying: "The ANC is seemingly not in control. The criminals are in control."

She assailed the party for its slow delivery of housing for the poor and for straying from its mandate as the leader of the fight against the apartheid system.

On Thursday, Sport Minister Steve Tshwete, a member of the ANC's executive body, shot back in his own full-page critique, saying Mrs. Madikizela-Mandela was behaving like someone on her way out of the party.

He characterized her contribution to ANC policy development as "silence, silence and more silence" and said her dismissal from her post as a deputy minister in her former husband's government in 1995 showed she "does not respect rules and regulations."

She "tends to believe that everyone is against her and therefore resorts to strange behavior to attract attention. Indeed, it is the political waywardness of a charlatan."

■ Mr. Mandela Is Skeptical

Mr. Mandela said Friday that he doubted that a man who has accused his former wife of murder would dare return to South Africa for a major public hearing into the case next week, Reuters reported from Johannesburg.

Katiza Cebekhulu is a key witness at the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's hearings into the activities of Mrs. Mandela's entourage in the 1980s.

In a new book, the former member of the feared club who has been living in hiding abroad says he saw Mrs. Mandela stabbing a teenage activist, Stompie Moekhetsi Seipei, who was later found dead.

"I do not think the so-called main witness will have the courage to come down here, because he is the most vulnerable witness that you can find anywhere in the world," Mr. Mandela said after a question. He did not elaborate.

Nations Pledge $37 Million To Seal Tomb At Chernobyl

Reuters

NEW YORK — Dozens of countries have pledged an additional $37 million toward rebuilding the rapidly deteriorating concrete tomb of a Chernobyl nuclear reactor, scene of the world's worst nuclear accident in 1986.

The explosion and fire spread radioactive fallout across the Northern Hemisphere with consequences still being felt more than 11 years later.

Officials said the money raised at a conference in New York on Thursday would enable work to begin immediately on the sarcophagus built in haste after the accident on April 26, 1986.

"Let us, the community of nations, begin a new journey, a historic journey for a more secure and safe future for Chernobyl," Vice President Al Gore said in a speech to delegates from more than 40 countries.

Twelve countries, the Group of Seven industrialized nations and the European Community have pledged close to half of the estimated $760 million cost of the reconstruction plan, which consists of 22 technically complex and potentially hazardous projects.

A videotape presentation reminded delegates of the horrors of the explosion at Chernobyl's No. 4 reactor that killed 31 people, injured hundreds and forced the evacuation of thousands who lived near the nuclear plant in Ukraine, which was then part of the Soviet Union.

President Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine said the disaster remained "a particularly poignant and painful issue" for his country.

"The people of Ukraine paid a heavy price for the actions of Soviet authorities, taken without accounting for the opinions or concerns of Ukrainians," he said.

Russia was absent from the list of donors. Ukraine, which intends to permanently close the remaining operational units of the Chernobyl plant by 2000, is contributing $150 million.

TRAVEL UPDATE

British Library to Open

LONDON (AFP) — The New British Library, dubbed "The Great British Disaster" by its many detractors, opens Monday, 30 years after the project began and at a cost of £511 million.

The massive red brick building, next to Saint Pancras station in north London, was designed by a Cambridge architecture professor, Colin Saint John Wilson. The government requested the design in 1962, but construction did not begin until 20 years later and then was interrupted several times because of a lack of funding.

Only one of 11 reading rooms will open Monday. The library, which will hold about 10 million books, will be fully functional until 1999. It now has much of the collection of the old British Library, housed within the British Museum since 1857.

At one point, a national audit of the inspection found 230,000 construction faults. A National Heritage committee of Parliament described the new library as "the ugliest building in the world."

The Federal Aviation Administration said it had awarded Lockheed Martin Corp. a four-year, $350 million contract to assist in modernization of the U.S. air traffic control system.

Corrections

Some editions Friday carried the correct exchange rate for the franc on Page 1. The correct rate is 5.8285 francs to the dollar.

The market index chart on page 15 in some editions Thursday carried information from Tuesday, not Wednesday.

Harry's New-York Bar
Est. 1911 - PARIS
HALLOWEEN PARTY
Begins at 7 p.m.
COME and TOAST GOOD SPIRITS and FORGET EVIL THOUGHTS
Just tell the taxi driver, "Sank roo doe noo"
5, rue Daunou (Opéra-Vendôme)
PARIS

UNIVERSITY DEGREE
BACHELOR'S • MASTER'S • DOCTORATE
For Work, Life and Academic Experience Through Convenient Home Study
(808) 597-1909 EXT. 23
FAX: (310) 471-6456
http://www.pwu-hi.edu
Fax or send detailed resume for
FREE EVALUATION
Pacific Western University
1210 Auahi Street, Dept. 23
Honolulu, HI 96814-4922

HRH
AMANDA DONOHOE
CORIN REDGRAVE
Snoo Wilson's "outrageously enjoyable" (Times) new comedy
NOW AT THE PLAYHOUSE THEATRE NCD
NOW BOOKING UNTIL 31 JAN '98
Please call: + 44 171 839 44 91

Have Stocks Topped ?
Stocks Will Have a Bear Market.
If you share the opinion it's time to look at alternative investments call for my free currency trading information package today.
Peter G. Catranis
Forex & Futures Specialist
SUPERIOR OUTSTANDING EXCEPTIONAL MINIMUMS COMMISSION
Selection of Managed Accounts
Global Currency Analysis
Execution Forex or Futures.
$10,000 to $5,000,000 (USD)
2-5 FX Spreads Futures $12-$36
For My Complimentary Services Guide, Latest Research Reports, Opinions and Performance Records Call (24 hours) Toll-Free:
Australia 1800125944 Belgium 080015680 Brazil 0008192215513
Colombia 980120837 Denmark 80016132 Finland 08001110064
France 0800902246 Greece 00801118213013 Germany 0130829686
Hong Kong 800967209 Isral 1771000102 Italy 167875928
Japan 0031126609 Korea 0038110243 Luxembourg 08004552
Mexico 9538007841178 Netherlands 0802208857 N. Zealand 0800441880
Portugal 0501112832 Singapore 8001202501 S.Africa 0800986337
Spain 900931007 Sweden 020793158 Switzerland 0800897233
Thailand 0018001192216813 USA 8009945757 UK 0800986632
US-Toll Voice Line +714-376-8020 US-Toll Fax Line +714-376-8025

The Ancient and Noble Order of The Knights Templar
ANNOUNCEMENT
By authority of The Chancellor Savant, and with the approval of The College of Chancellors of this The Ancient and Noble Order of The Knights Templar, and in compliance with Article 1, Part 4 of The Constitution, it is hereby announced that the following persons have been accepted in Fellowship and bestowed with the indigenous hereditary honours of The Order as reflected against their names, and given in alphabetical order-
Dr. Sir Alois Bélédi - Knight Chancellor
Sir Nicholas Edward Care - Knight Fellow
Dr. Sir Thomas Bernard Dwyer - Knight Chancellor
Lady Pascia Gran-Freeland - Dame Chancellor
Sir Paul Daniel Joseph McCabe - Knight Fellow
Sir Timothy Wellesley-Miller known professionally as Sir Timothy Van Rellim - Knight Fellow
The Office of The Registrar
The Ancient and Noble Order of The Knights Templar

clothes SHOW
Join Tim Vincent, Carolyn Franklin and a host of celebrity presenters for a look at international fashion, style and glamour from around the world.
WATCH TUESDAYS AT 21:30 CET
BBC WORLD
BBC World is a trademark of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

WEATHER

Europe

	Today High	Today Low	Today W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Tomorrow W
	C/F	C/F		C/F	C/F	
Algarve	14/57	9/48	pc	16/61	11/52	pc
Amsterdam	8/46	4/39	c	6/43	3/37	sh
Ankara	10/50	-1/31	sh	9/48	-1/31	c
Athens	16/61	13/55	c	17/62	11/52	c
Barcelona	13/55	7/44	r	12/53	7/44	c
Belgrade	9/48	3/37	pc	12/53	7/44	sh
Berlin	2/35	1/34	sn	4/39	-2/28	c
Brussels	8/46	4/39	c	7/44	3/37	sh
Budapest	4/39	2/35	sn	8/46	5/41	c
Copenhagen	3/37	1/34	sn	2/35	-1/31	c
Costa Del Sol	14/57	6/43	s	17/62	11/52	pc
Dublin	10/50	5/41	pc	9/48	7/44	pc
Edinburgh	8/46	3/37	c	8/46	3/37	c
Florence	12/53	11/52	sh	14/57	9/48	r
Frankfurt	1/34	-2/28	c	3/37	-1/31	c
Geneva	5/41	2/35	c	4/39	3/37	r
Helsinki	1/34	-3/27	sf	-2/28	-3/27	sn
Istanbul	15/59	9/48	pc	12/53	9/48	pc
Kiev	1/34	-3/27	c	1/34	-1/31	pc
Las Palmas	23/71	16/61	s	23/71	17/62	s
Lisbon	12/53	9/48	pc	14/57	11/52	sh
London	9/48	6/43	c	10/50	6/41	pc
Madrid	11/52	2/35	sh	12/53	6/41	c
Mallorca	18/61	8/46	r	15/59	7/44	pc
Milan	7/44	3/37	c	8/46	4/39	r
Moscow	1/34	-1/31	c	1/34	0/32	r
Munich	6/43	-1/31	pc	7/44	1/34	sh
Nice	12/53	12/53	r	14/57	10/50	r
Oslo	1/34	-3/27	sf	-1/31	-5/24	c
Paris	9/48	2/35	pc	7/44	3/35	pc
Prague	1/34	-1/31	sn	6/43	2/35	c
Reykjavik	7/44	6/43	sh	7/44	2/35	c
Riga	-1/31	-2/28	sn	-1/31	-3/27	sn
Rome	14/57	11/52	sh	17/62	9/48	t
St. Petersburg	1/34	-1/31	c	1/34	0/32	r
Stockholm	1/34	-2/28	sn	-1/31	-4/25	sn
Strasbourg	8/46	3/37	c	7/44	2/35	sh
Tallinn	1/34	-2/28	sn	-1/31	-3/27	sn
Tbilisi	17/62	8/46	c	14/57	7/44	r
Venice	10/50	4/39	pc	8/46	6/43	r
Vienna	6/43	2/35	c	9/48	1/34	c
Warsaw	0/32	-4/25	sn	2/35	-4/25	c
Zurich	7/44	2/35	pc	7/44	3/37	r

Middle East

Abu Dhabi	28/82	17/62	pc	24/75	14/57	pc
Beirut	23/73	16/61	pc	23/71	15/59	s
Cairo	28/77	15/61	s	27/80	14/57	s
Damascus	19/66	7/44	pc	20/68	8/46	s
Jerusalem	20/68	8/46	s	19/66	8/46	s
Luxor	32/89	11/52	s	34/93	11/52	s
Riyadh	30/86	18/61	c	26/77	10/50	s

Africa

Algiers	14/57	7/44	r	14/57	8/46	c
Cape Town	14/57	10/50	c	18/64	10/50	c
Casablanca	18/61	8/46	pc	18/64	12/53	pc
Harare	28/84	16/50	s	23/77	10/50	pc
Lagos	31/88	23/73	pc	33/91	24/75	s
Nairobi	25/79	13/55	c	27/80	13/55	pc
Tunis	23/73	12/53	pc	19/66	11/52	r

Forecast for Sunday through Tuesday, as provided by AccuWeather.

Jetstream — Unseasonably Cold — Unseasonably Mild — Heavy Rain — Heavy Snow

North America
Brisk and cold in the Northeast Sunday and Monday with flurries likely. Lots of sun Tuesday, but still cold. Cold with flurries in Chicago Sunday, but turning milder by Tuesday. Sunny, dry and quite cool in the Southeast, but turning warmer in the Plains.

Europe
Cold from southern Scandinavia and Poland into western Russia Sunday and Monday, but turning milder in central and southeastern Europe. Mostly sunny and warm across Spain, but a Mediterranean storm will bring soaking rain from southern Italy to Greece and western Turkey.

Asia
Windy and cold with snow across northern Japan Sunday. The rest of the country will be dry and cool Sunday and Monday, then turn milder Tuesday. Cold in Mongolia with snow and flurries, while Beijing will be mainly dry and seasonably mild. Southeastern China will have soaking rain.

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, Hw, W-Weather.

Maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. ©1997 • http://www.accuweather.com

Asia

	Today High	Today Low	Today W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Tomorrow W
	C/F	C/F		C/F	C/F	
Almaty	7/44	-2/28	c			
Bali	34/93	23/73	s			
Bangkok	33/89	23/73	pc			
Beijing	10/50	-1/31	s			
Bombay	30/86	21/70	s			
Calcutta	27/80	18/59	s			
Chiang Mai	31/88	19/64	pc			
Colombo	29/84	22/71	sh			
Hanoi	26/82	22/71	pc			
Ho Chi Minh	33/91	23/73	pc			
Hong Kong	25/79	20/68	pc			
Islamabad	24/75	4/39	s			
Jakarta	32/89	23/73	pc			
Karachi	29/84	14/57	s			
K. Lumpur	33/93	23/73	sh			
K. Khabalu	23/84	23/73	r			
Manila	30/86	21/70	pc			
New Delhi	23/73	9/48	pc			
Phnom Penh	32/89	23/73	pc			
Phuket	32/89	23/73	pc			
Rangoon	33/93	21/70	pc			
Seoul	14/57	5/41	pc			
Shanghai	17/62	9/48	c			
Singapore	33/86	22/71	pc			
Taipei	29/79	19/66	r			
Tokyo	23/71	18/61	r			
Yangtze	31/88	19/66	pc			

North America

Anchorage	-2/28	-8/18	c
Atlanta	17/62	5/41	c
Boston	10/50	1/34	c
Chicago	3/37	-4/25	c
Dallas	18/64	4/39	s
Denver	10/50	-4/25	s
Detroit	3/37	-3/27	c
Honolulu	29/79	18/64	s
Houston	20/68	7/44	s
Los Angeles	26/79	13/55	s
Miami	28/82	21/70	s
Minneapolis	-2/28	-8/18	c
Montreal	-1/31	-11/12	c
Nassau	30/86	23/73	s
New York	11/52	3/37	c
Orlando	29/82	17/62	s
Phoenix	26/79	11/52	s
San Fran.	17/62	11/52	pc
Seattle	11/52	8/46	r
Toronto	2/35	-4/25	c
Vancouver	11/52	10/50	r
Washington	16/61	4/39	c

Latin America

Buenos Aires	28/79	14/57	s
Caracas	29/84	19/66	pc
Lima	24/75	18/64	pc
Mexico City	23/73	9/48	s
Rio de Janeiro	29/82	23/73	pc
Santiago	29/82	6/43	s

Oceania

Auckland	18/61	9/48	r
Sydney	23/73	16/61	s

One of the few predictable elements of travel.
The Leading Hotels of the World
Over 300 of the World's finest hotels in 68 countries.
Your Host Today
SEILER HOTEL MONTE ROSA, ZERMATT, SWITZERLAND

Imprimé par Offprint. 73 rue de l'Evangile, 75018 Paris.

هكذا من الأصل

صكذا من الاصل

Army Chief Defends Choices for Arlington Burial

By Don Van Natta Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The secretary of the army, Togo West Jr., has defended his decision to grant 58 Americans special permission to be buried at Arlington National Cemetery, saying that the high honor was not awarded to anyone in exchange for their past generosity to the Democratic Party.

In an appearance Thursday at a Pentagon press briefing, Mr. West insisted that he and his staff never tried to find out the past campaign contributions of the people who had sought permission to be buried at America's most hallowed national cemetery.

"We didn't know when we decided," he said, "and we don't know today."

But for the second straight day, Republicans on Capitol Hill called for explanations from President Bill Clinton and new inquiries to determine whether Arlington burial plots had been equated with Lincoln Bedroom overnights and coffees at the White House.

For example, Republicans on a House panel investigating the issue said they were concerned that Mr. West had granted the family permission to bury M. Larry Lawrence, who was the ambassador to Switzerland and a personal friend of Mr. Clinton's, at Arlington. Mr. Lawrence, a veteran of World War II in the U.S. Merchant Marine, died in 1996. He was 69.

A generous supporter of Mr. Clinton who contributed nearly $200,000 to the Democrats in 1992, Mr. Lawrence owned the landmark Hotel Del Coronado in San Diego. In his own words, he raised "millions and millions" for Mr. Clinton and the Democratic Party over the years. His widow, Shelia, donated $50,000 to the Democratic National Committee in October 1996, federal records indicate.

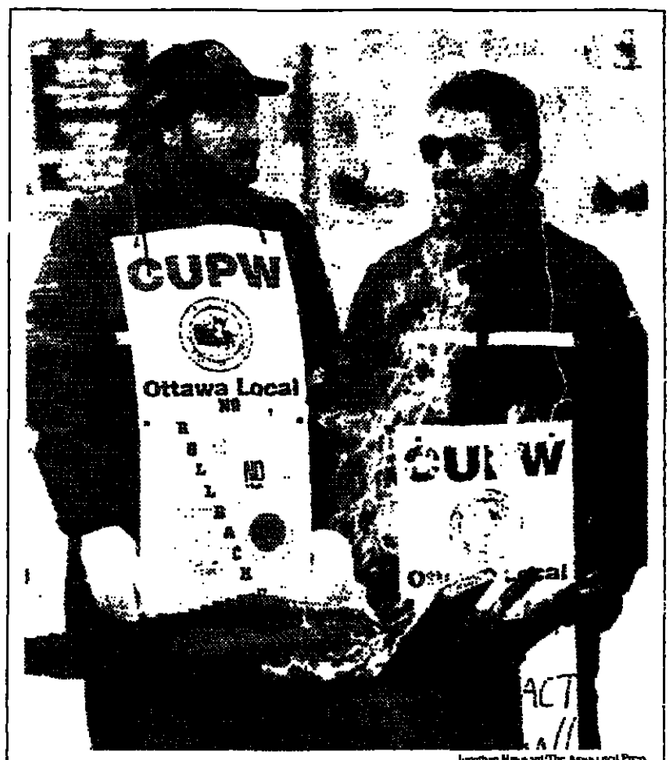
"I am deeply disheartened and appalled at such an unfair, politically motivated accusation against my husband," Mrs. Lawrence said through a family spokesman. "He was a World War II veteran in addition to being an ambassador."

Republican investigators said they were trying to determine whether Mr. Clinton or Democratic Party officials had pressed the army to grant a waiver to the strict eligibility rules in Mr. Lawrence's case.

White House officials denied that assertion, saying a State Department official had requested the honor for Mr. Lawrence and the request had not been opposed by the Arlington superintendent.

Mr. Lawrence was injured at sea on March 29, 1945, when the Liberty ship Horasce Bushnell, laden with war supplies, was torpedoed by a German submarine in the Arctic. "He was thrown overboard and suffered a serious head injury," said Lanny Davis, the White House special counsel. "Had he been in the navy and the same incident would have occurred, he would have received a Purple Heart."

The standards for Arlington are high because there is limited space. Only the president and secretary of army can grant exceptions to the eligibility rules. Burial at Arlington is restricted to men and women who have served in the armed forces and been decorated with a minimum of a Purple Heart or Silver Star.



Jonathan Hayward/The Associated Press

POSTAL STRIKE — Workers picketing the main Canada Post office in Ottawa during a strike by 45,000 mail workers to protest cost-cutting measures. Their union said an agreement was within reach.

POLITICAL NOTES

New Law Speeds Up Approval of Drugs

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton signed legislation Friday giving the Food and Drug Administration important new authority to speed the approval of new drugs and medical devices in the battle against such diseases as cancer and AIDS.

"The FDA has always set the gold standard for protecting the public safety," Mr. Clinton said in a ceremony in the Old Executive Office Building. "Today, it wins the gold medal for leading the way into the future."

A hard-fought compromise, the FDA Modernization Act of 1977, was a major congressional accomplishment even though it took three years to work out its terms.

"This legislation, I think, is very important because we're maintaining and redefining the public interest at a time when there are new challenges in food safety and when we have new possibilities in medicine and medical devices," the president said.

Mr. Clinton said the new law lets the federal agency continue working with the medical and business communities to get new drugs and devices approved far earlier than before.

"And we will offer hope to critically ill Americans by extending access to drugs and devices whose approval is still pending," he said. "For many people, experimental treatment represents the best and perhaps the only chance of recovery." *(AP)*

No-Show Tapes

WASHINGTON — Asserting the authority of the executive branch of the government, the White House has withheld videotapes of 43 events attended by President Clinton that had been sought by congressional investigators, but turned over tapes of 24 other fund-raising and political affairs.

The White House special counsel, Lanny Davis, said Thursday that the administration was still cooperating with Senate and House panels investigating campaign finance abuses. But, he said, some of the tapes are not relevant to the investigations.

"As a matter of the constitutional notion of separation of powers, there has to be some reasonable limits on the process," Mr. Davis said.

Most of the 40 hours of tapes released Thursday showed the president at fund-raising receptions at hotels in Washington, giving variations of his standard stump speech. Republican investigators who spent most of the day scouring the tapes reported that they had found nothing significant. *(NYT)*

Quote/Unquote

The House speaker Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia, chastising Mr. Clinton for not including conservative voices in his attempt to start a national dialogue on race relations: "When did your call for a dialogue become a monologue? Is your panel interested in educating our citizens — or indoctrinating them?" *(WP)*

No Affirmative Action Test

Settlement Keeps N.J. Case Out of High Court

The Associated Press

PISCATAWAY, New Jersey — Using money from civil rights groups, a New Jersey school board has agreed to a surprise out-of-court settlement of an affirmative action dispute that was expected to yield one of the most important Supreme Court rulings on the issue in years.

Civil rights advocates feared the ruling by the highest court could have meant a dramatic reduction in the widespread use of racial and sex-based preferences in the workplace. The court has grown increasing hostile in recent years to race-based policies no matter how *benign their intent.*

The Piscataway school board agreed, 5 to 3, late Thursday to pay Sharon Taxman, a white business teacher, $433,500 after the Black Leadership Forum said it would pay 70 percent of the settlement, Mrs. Taxman's attorney, Steven Klausner, said Friday.

Mr. Klausner said he and David Rubin, a school board lawyer, would submit a brief to the Supreme Court in a few days asking the court to drop its consideration of the case.

School board members said the money from the Black Leadership Forum, a confederation of civil rights organizations, persuaded them to drop their case. The Supreme Court was scheduled to hear arguments Jan. 14 and issue a ruling by July.

It is highly unusual for groups not party to the case being considered by the Supreme Court to help finance an out-of-court settlement. "It's obvious to me that they were afraid that affirmative action might be very badly damaged if the Supreme Court had decided the case," Mr. Klausner said.

Mr. Rubin said civil rights groups feared "an adverse ruling in this case could gut the infrastructure of affirmative action across the country."

A Graphic Portrait of the Suspect

In 2d Oklahoma Bomb Trial, a Great-Grandmother Is a Key Witness

By Tom Kenworthy
Washington Post Service

DENVER — She is a 75-year-old great-grandmother, a farm wife for the past 57 years with a big burst of white hair, whose idea of excitement is to meet her cousin Geraldine on Fridays, get her hair done and "hoot and holler" at a small town coffee shop.

In a federal courthouse here, Gladys Wendt of White City, Kansas, may have dealt a damaging blow to the hopes of exoneration of Terry Nichols, a suspect in the Oklahoma City bombing on April 19, 1995, that killed 168 people.

She was on the stand Thursday for less than 15 minutes, but in that time Mrs. Wendt painted for the jury a graphic portrait of Mr. Nichols furiously scattering fertilizer on his lawn in Herington, Kansas, just 48 hours after the bombing.

Within a few hours, a squad of FBI agents flooded into town to corral a man known to be an associate of Timothy McVeigh's. Mr. McVeigh was then the prime suspect in the terrible explosion caused by a 4,000-pound (1,800-kilogram) fertilizer and fuel-oil bomb. He was later convicted and sentenced to death.

"He had a half-gallon clear plastic container. He was holding it in his arm and reaching in and just sweesh! all over like he was broadcasting grain," Mrs. Wendt said, describing her view of Mr. Nichols as she pulled up in her car in front of her cousin's house across the street from Mr. Nichols's home.

It will be weeks before anyone knows what the jury thought of her, but for government prosecutors, Mrs. Wendt was a dream come true: a Norman Rockwell country matron describing Mr. Nichols frantically getting rid of evidence in the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building.

Later that day, a team of FBI agents swooped into Herington and questioned Mr. Nichols for more than nine hours at the local police station.

An FBI agent, Steve Smith, described that interview for the jury on Thursday, characterizing Mr. Nichols as cooperative, but edgy about the government, questioning the agents on why his name was mentioned on radio and television.

Away From Politics

• **A federal judge has granted a 45-day suspension of** the Teamsters election schedule to allow an investigation of charges of improper fund-raising against James Hoffa, the challenger to Ron Carey, who has been banned from running again. Nominations were due Dec. 5. *(AP)*

• **Earlier testing and drug** treatment helped reduce the number of American children contracting AIDS from their mothers at birth by 43 percent — from 905 to 516 — the government said. *(AP)*

• **More than a year after** its first report cited the lack of qualified teachers, a commission reported that 14 states had enacted laws to improve the quality and training of instructors. *(AP)*

BOOKS

BOB THE GAMBLER

By Frederick Barthelme. 213 pages. $23. Houghton Mifflin. $23.

Reviewed by
Richard Bernstein

LIKE other recent novels by Frederick Barthelme, "Bob the Gambler" is a kind of literary pop art. The characters are smart and verbally lively, but they are also bourgeois cynics occupying the lower rungs of professional life and deeply absorbed in lowbrow materialism, the campy culture of television and malls.

Boredom is a big problem for them, but it is not what the existentialists might have called authentic boredom, the despair at the universe's inherent lack of meaning. It is more the boredom of narrow horizons.

Barthelme has been much praised for his evocation of characters of charming individualism living within this schlocky, tightly bordered landscape of the Gulf Coast, and there is no doubt that his ear for a kind of sleepy, laconic chatter is absolutely perfect. He is the master of a kind of rueful, irony-laden dialogue that gives his woeful characters the charm of their self-deprecation and the dignity of cool and good-humored resignation to their woefulness.

Reading "Bob the Gambler," in other words, has its rewards, but they are modest ones, as modest as the lives of the story's inhabitants. His new book seems not only a bit familiar by now, it bears the limitations of its not-very-mighty themes.

Barthelme gets off to a quick start as his narrator, an out-of-work architect named Ray Kaiser, declares his appreciation for the relaxed seediness of his home in Biloxi, "the decay, the things falling apart," as well as "the skeletons of abandoned hotels, the trashy warehouses and the rundown piers jutting out into the dirty water." Ray, in other words, prefers an authentic state of deterioration to the gaudy renewal that came to Biloxi when "a dozen cartoon casinos," making Biloxi look like "an outlet mall version of Las Vegas," sprouted on the coast.

Quickly, within a page or two, Barthelme sets up the novel's small-bore aesthetic: He introduces Ray, his wife, Jewel, her 14-year-old daughter, RV, and their dog, named Frank, soon to be followed by the last of the main figures in this story, Ray's lonely, sitcom-addicted mother.

In his lovingly detailed focus on American life in the fast-food lane, Barthelme achieves a kind of updated American Gothic: amusing, comforting as a warm bath, but also leaving one wishing that just a bit more might happen.

New York Times Service

NEW AUTHORS
PUBLISH YOUR WORK
ALL SUBJECTS CONSIDERED
Authors world-wide invited
Write or send your manuscript to
MINERVA PRESS
2 OLD BROMPTON RD. LONDON SW 7 3DQ

AUTHORS PUBLISH in '98
A new ideal in publishing.
Our readers await your manuscript, prose or poetry, all submissions given serious consideration.
For free evaluation please contact:
THE OLD MUSEUM PRESS
57 Bramber, West Sussex, BN44 3WE. England.
Tel: 01903 816277
Visit our site theoldmuseumpress.com

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

AMSTERDAM

CROSSROADS INTERNATIONAL CHURCH Interdenominational & Evangelical Sunday Service 10:00 a.m. & 11:30 a.m./ Kids Welcome. De Cuserstraat 3, S. Amsterdam Info. 020-641 8812 or 020-6451 653.

FRANKFURT

English Speaking International Catholic Parish, St Leonhard, Alte Mainzer Gasse 8, 60311 Frankfurt, Germany, Tel/Fax 069-283177, Mass schedule: Saturday 5 p.m., Sunday: 10 a.m. Confessions: 1/2 hour before Mass.

FRANCE/TOULOUSE

HOPE INTERNATIONAL CHURCH (Evangelical). 4, bd de Pibrac, Colomier. Sunday service 6:30 p.m. Tel.: 05 62 74 11 55.

FRENCH RIVIERA/CÔTE D'AZUR

NICE: Holy Trinity (Anglican), 11 rue Buffa, Sun. 11; **VENCE:** St Hugh's, 22, av. Résistance, 9 a.m. Tel: 33 04 93 87 19 83.

PARIS and SUBURBS

EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH - 56, rue des Bons-Raisins, 92500 Rueil-Malmaison. Worship: 9:45 : 11:00 a.m.Sunday School. For info Tel: 01 47 51 29 63/01 47 49 15 29 or: http://www.geocities.com/Paris/Metro/1362.

HOPE INTERNATIONAL CHURCH Hotel Orion at Paris-la-Défense, 6 bd. de Neuilly. Worship Sundays. 9:30 a.m. Rev. Douglas Miller, Pastor. T.: 01 43 33 04 06 Métro 1 to la Défense Esplanade.

SAINT JOSEPH'S CHURCH (Roman Catholic). MASS IN ENGLISH: Sat. 6:30 p.m.; Sun.: 9:45 a.m., 11 a.m., 12:15 p.m., 6.30 p.m. 50, avenue Hoche, Paris 8th. Tel.: 01 42 27 28 56. Metro: Charles de Gaulle - Etoile.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (QUAKERS). Unprogrammed (silent) meeting for worship, Sundays 11 a.m. Centre Quaker International, 114 bis, rue de Vaugirard, 75006 Paris. All Welcome. +33 01 45 48 74 23.

TOKYO

TOKYO UNION CHURCH, near Omotesando Subway Sta. Tel.: 3400-0047, Worship Services: Sunday - 8:30 & 11:00 a.m., SS at 9:45 a.m.

SWITZERLAND

BASEL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP English-Speaking non-denominational. Tel. +41 61 302 1674, Sundays 10:30 Mittlere Strasse 13, CH-4056 Basel.

ZURICH-SWITZERLAND

ENGLISH-SPEAKING CATHOLIC MISSION; St. Anton Church, Minervastraße 63 Sunday Mass: 8:30 a.m. & 11:30 a.m. Services held in the crypt of St. Anton Church.

UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST

PARIS

"We Gather Together" will be the topic of the lay-led **UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST FELLOWSHIP OF PARIS.** Thanksgiving service on November 23, 12 noon, Foyer de l'Arme, 7 bis, rue du Pasteur Wagner, Paris 11e. Metro Bastille. With Jennifer Gilbert, visiting violinist. All welcome. (Please bring non-perishable food to donate to needy Parisians.) Non dogmatic religious education for children and teens. Child care. Meditation and spiritual growth groups. Social activities. INFO: 01.30.82.75.33.

WASSENAAR/THE HAGUE

THE NETHERLANDS UNITARIAN FELLOWSHIP invites you to its services which are held on the first Sunday of each month beginning at 13:00 at the NPB Church, Lange Kerkdam 46, Wassenaar. All are welcome! Non-dogmatic religious education for the children. Nursery provided. Join us for Thanksgiving Dinner. Call 020-645-9513.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCHES OF EUROPE (Anglican)

PARIS and SUBURBS

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Sun. 9 & 11 a.m., 10:45 a.m. Sunday School for children and Nursery care. Third Sunday 5 p.m. Evensong. 23, avenue George V, Paris 75008. Tel.: 33-01 53 23 84 00. Metro: George V or Alma Marceau.

FLORENCE

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Sun. 9 a.m. Rite I & 11 a.m. Rite II. Via Bernardo Rucellai 9, 50123, Florence, Italy. Tel.: 39/55 29 44 17.

FRANKFURT

CHURCH OF CHRIST THE KING (Episcopal/Anglican) Sun. Holy Communion 9 & 11 a.m. Sunday School and Nursery 10:45 a.m. Sebastian Flinz St. 22, 60323 Frankfurt, Germany. U1, 2, 3 Miquel-Allee. Tel: 49/69 55 01 84.

GENEVA

EMMANUEL CHURCH, 1st & 3rd Sun. 10 a.m. Eucharist; 2nd & 4th Sun. Morning Prayer. 3 rue de Monthoux, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland. Tel.: 41/22 732 80 78.

MUNICH

THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Sun. 11:45 a.m. Holy Eucharist and Sunday School, Nursery Care provided. *Seybothstrasse 4, 81545 Munich (Harlaching), Germany.* Tel.: 49/89 64 81 85.

ROME

ST. PAUL'S WITHIN-THE-WALLS, Sun. 8:30 a.m. Holy Eucharist Rite I; 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist Rite II; 10:30 a.m. Church School for children & Nursery care provided; 1 p.m. Spanish Eucharist. Via Napoli 58, 00184 Rome. Tel.: 39/6 488 3839 or 39/6 474 3568.

BRUSSELS/WATERLOO

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, 1st Sun. 9 & 11:15 a.m. Holy Eucharist with Children's Chapel at 11:15. All other Sundays: 11:15 a.m. Holy Eucharist and Sunday School. 563 Chaussée de Louvain, Ohain, Belgium. Tel. 322 384-3556.

WIESBADEN

THE CHURCH OF ST. AUGUSTINE OF CANTERBURY, Sun. 10 a.m. Family Eucharist. Frankfurter Strasse 3, Wiesbaden, Germany. Tel.: 49/611.30.66.74.

EUROPEAN BAPTIST CONVENTION

BERLIN

L.B.C., BERLIN. Rothenburg Str. 13, (Steglitz). Sunday, Bible study 10.45, worship Service 12.00 noon. Charles Warford, pastor. Tel.: 030-774-4670.

BRATISLAVA - SLOVAKIA

L.B.C., The Iuventa, Karloveska 64, Auditorium 104B. Worship Sun. 10:00. Tel.: (07) 715367

BREMEN

L.B.C., Hohenlohestr. Hermann-Bose-Str. Worship Sun. 17:00, Pastor telephone: 0421-78 848.

BUCHAREST

L.B.C., Strada Popa Rusu 22, 3:00 p.m. Contact Pastor Mike Kemper, Tel. 312 3980.

BUDAPEST

L.B.C., meets at Morics Zsigmond Gimnazium, Torokvesz ut 48-54, Sun. 10:00. Tel. 250-3932.

BULGARIA

L.B.C., World Trade Center, 36, Drahan Tzankov Blvd. Worship 11:00. James Duke, Pastor. Tel.: 871 - 2182.

DARMSTADT - GERMANY

L.B.C., Wilhelm-Leuschner Str. 104, Darmstadt-Griesheim, Bible Study Sun. 18:00. Tel.: (0611) 941-0805.

FRANKFURT

INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP, Ev.-Freikirchliche Gemeinde, Sodenerstr. 11-18, 65150 Bad Homburg. Sunday Worship. Nursery & SS: 11:20 A.M. Mid-week ministries, Pastor M.Levey. Call/Fax: 06173-62728.

BETHEL L.B.C. Am Dachsberg 92 (English). Worship Sun. 11:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Tel.: 069-549558.

HOLLAND

TRINITY INTERNATIONAL invites you to a Christ centered fellowship. Services 9:00 and 10:30 a.m. Bloemcamplaan 54, Wassenaar 070-517-8024 nursery prov.

NICE - FRANCE

L.B.C. 13 rue Vernier, English service, Sunday evening 18:30, pastor Roy Miller - Tel.: (04 93) 32 05 98.

ST. PAUL DE VENCE - FRANCE

St. Paul de Vence - France L.B.C., Espace St. Claire, Level "0", Bible Study Sun. 9:30, Worship Sun. 10:45. Tel: (0493) 320-686.

PRAGUE

L.B. FELLOWSHIP, Vinohradska # 68, Prague 3. Sun. 11:00. Tel.: (02) 311 7974.

WATERLOO

WATERLOO BAPTIST FELLOWSHIP Sun. 19:00 at Swedish Church, across from MacDonalds, Tel.: (02) 353 1595.

ZURICH - SWITZERLAND

L.B.C of Zürich, Gheistrasse 31, 8803 Rüschlikon, Worship Services Sunday mornings 10:30. Tel.: 1-4810018.

ASSOC. OF INT'L CHURCHES

BERLIN

AMERICAN CHURCH IN BERLIN, cor. of Clay Allee & Potsdamer Str., S.S. 9:30 a.m., Worship 11 a.m. Tel.: 030-8132021.

GENEVA

EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH 20 rue Verdaine. Sunday worship 9:30. In German 11:00 in English. Tel: (022) 310.50.89.

JERUSALEM

LUTHERAN CHURCH of the Redeemer, Old City, Muristan Rd. English worship Sun. 9 a.m. All are welcome. Tel.: (02) 6281-049.

LONDON

AMERICAN CHURCH IN LONDON. 79a Tottenham Court Road W1P 9HB. Sunday Worship 11:00 a.m. 0171 580-2791

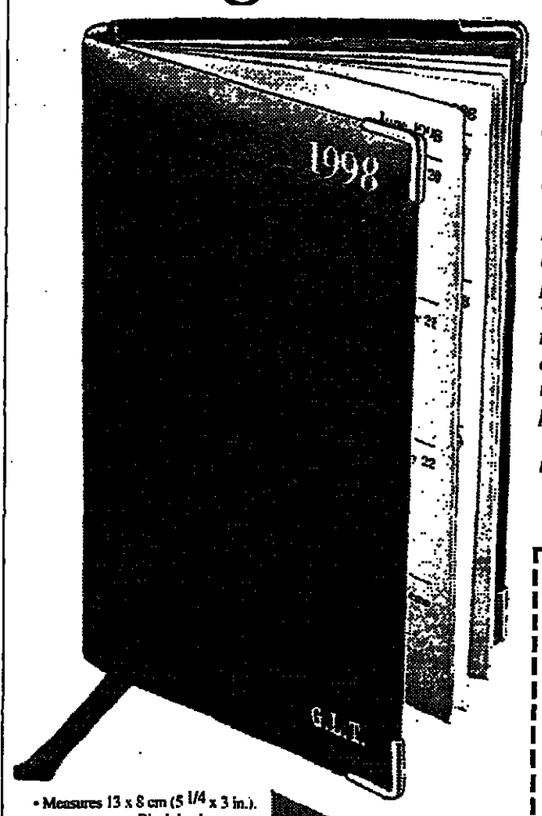
PARIS

AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS. Worship 11:00 a.m. 65, Quai d'Orsay, Paris 7. Bus 63 at door, Metro Alma-Marceau or Invalides.

ZURICH

INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH English speaking, worship service, Sunday School & Nursery, Sundays 11:30 a.m., Schanzengasse 25. Tel.: (01) 2525525.

The IHT Pocket Diary Puts 1998 Right Into Your Pocket.



Year after year – even at a period when diaries abound – the International Herald Tribune flat, silk-grain leather diary is the hit of the season.

Ingeniously designed to be thinner-than-thin, it still brings you everything... including a built-in note pad with always-available "jotting paper". Plus there are conversion tables of weights, measures and distances, a list of national holidays by country, a wine vintage chart, and many other useful facts. All in this incredibly flat little book that slips easily into a pocket.

The perfect gift for almost anyone... including yourself.

– Please allow three weeks for delivery.

• Measures 13 x 8 cm (5 1/4 x 3 in.).
• Black leather cover with gilt metal corners.
• Personalized with gilt initials.
• Week-at-a-glance format, printed on French blue paper with gilded page edges.
• 1998 notable dates and national holidays in over 90 countries: world time-zone table; international telephone dialing codes and country prefixes: conversion tables of weights, sizes, measures and distances.
• Blue ribbon page marker.
• Includes removable address book that fits snugly into its own silk pocket. No need to re-write your most important phone numbers — the address book will fit right into next year's diary.
• Each diary packed in a blue gift box.
• Corporate personalization and discounts are available. For details, fax Paul Baker at (44-181) 944 8243 or E-mail: paulbaker@btinternet.com

• Blue notepaper sheets fit on the back of the diary — a simple pull removes top sheet. 100 refill sheets included.

Please send me_____1998 IHT Pocket Diaries.
Price includes initials, packing and postage in Europe:
1-4 diaries UK £22 (U.S.$35) each
5-9 diaries UK £20.50 (U.S.$32) each
10-19 diaries UK £18 (U.S.$28) each
INITIALS up to 3 per diary

☐ Additional postage outside Europe £4.50 (U.S.$7).
☐ Check here for delivery outside Europe by registered or certified mail: £5.75 (U.S.$9.20) per package plus postage.

Payment is by credit card only. All major cards accepted.

Please charge to my credit card:
☐ Access ☐ Amex ☐ Diners ☐ Eurocard ☐ MasterCard ☐ Visa

Card N°_____
Exp._____Signature_____
Name_____
Address_____
_____
City/Code/Country_____
Tel./Fax_____
Company EU VAT ID N°_____
(FOR CORPORATE PURCHASES) 22-11-97

International Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Mail or fax this order form to:
International Herald Tribune
37 Lambton Road, London SW
Fax: (44 181) 944
E-mail: paulbaker@

Swiss Bank Apologizes for 'Mistakes' on Jewish Funds

Agence France-Presse

ZURICH — Union Bank of Switzerland, one of the country's three biggest banks, apologized Friday for "mistakes" in handling Nazi-era deposits.

It was the first such apology by the bank, which has been the target of boycotts in the United States over its actions.

"We apologize for the mistakes that were made," said Matthis Cabiallavetta, chairman of the bank. "If we have, in our sincere efforts to resolve the serious problems posed by the past, upset people, then we are very sorry."

Swiss banks have come under international pressure to return what were thought to be millions of dollars deposited by Jews who were later murdered by the Nazis during World War II.

The banks were also accused of delaying payments on funds deposited more than a half-century earlier by Jews who had fled Nazi persecution.

Lawsuits filed in New York seek $20 billion from the Swiss banks, which are seeking out-of-court settlements.

Mr. Cabiallavetta acknowledged Friday that the bank had "faced some unusual challenges that have nothing to do with banking but which relate to trust and morals."

The bank "has not finished facing up to its past" or that of the nation, he said, adding a pledge to continue working with the various official commissions set up to look into the affair.

"We have nothing to hide," he said.

Union Bank of Switzerland was one of three Swiss banks that established a humanitarian fund for Holocaust victims in February. The other founders were Credit Suisse and Swiss Bank Corp. The fund made its first payment to Holocaust survivors in Latvia.

The fund, which has received a total of 270 million Swiss francs ($190 million), was established to aid about 40,000 needy Jews in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

Jasper Juinen/Reuters

President Chirac, left, talking with Chancellor Kohl at the conference on employment Friday in Luxembourg.

JOBS: *New Guidelines but Little Solace for EU's Unemployed*

Continued from Page 1

described as "a new departure in thinking and action." It was designed to promote "convergence" in job-creating policies similar to the convergence in economic policies that is leading the EU toward a single currency little more than 13 months from now.

The Socialist-led government in France, which has promised to create 700,000 jobs at home and is experimenting with the idea of a 35-hour work week as a means of creating employment, was instrumental in calling the conference. Its prime minister, Lionel Jospin, has insisted that the EU needs to put in place social policies to accompany its drive toward monetary union.

Mr. Chirac said the EU had "justly" been accused of ignoring the needs of its citizens in its drive toward monetary union, and the conference was a first step in creating what he called a "social dimension" in Europe.

Prime Minister Tony Blair of Britain, who has been preaching labor-market flexibility, said he was pleased with the meeting because it had talked about "investing in people rather than regulations and imposing costs and burdens on industry."

The conference opened "a new chapter in the development of Europe," Prime Minister Romano Prodi of Italy said.

Prime Minister Jean-Claude Juncker of Luxembourg said the meeting was a starting point for concerted action that would be considered finished only when Europe had substantially licked unemployment, which is twice as high as in the United States or Japan. But the final document omitted any kind of quantifiable targets, including a proposal from the European Commission, the EU executive, to create 12 million jobs in five years and reduce the average unemployment rate for the whole Union to 7 percent from the present 10.6 percent.

The document said young unemployed people should be offered jobs or training within six months of joining the unemployment register and that the same benefits should be offered to adults out of work for more than a year. But it allowed countries a grace period of five years to put this measure into effect.

The belt-tightening measures that EU members have had to adopt to meet the standards for entering the single currency have contributed to unemployment. But analysts said the single currency and a modest economic recovery could lead to conditions in which job-creation could start flourishing after 20 years of virtually no growth in net employment.

SEOUL: *Waning Faith in 'Asian Miracle'*

Continued from Page 1

is burdened with a banking system that traditionally handed out loans without paying much attention to credit risk. Resolving the bad debts and modernizing the banking system and capital markets may be an extremely expensive and painful task, requiring many layoffs in a country that for a long time scarcely knew what a layoff was.

In the long run, some economists suggest, this may be a boon for South Korea. In particular, it may lead to the establishment of an efficient capital market and banking system, which would be essential if the two Koreas reunified and the South had to rebuild the North.

The South Korean government had been loathe to turn to the IMF, in part because of the conditions that the Fund would set, breaching what some Koreans describe as their "economic sovereignty." In addition, resorting to the IMF is a stinging humiliation for President Kim Young Sam, who had been particularly reluctant to admit economic failure before his New Korea Party faced presidential elections Dec. 18.

Mr. Kim is barred by law from running again, but the ruling party's candidate, Lee Hoi Chang, is already far behind in the polls.

The beneficiary from the bailout may be the longtime opposition leader, Kim Dae Jung, who is leading in the polls by a healthy margin. The business establishment has long been contemptuous of Kim Dae Jung's command of economics, but these days it is equally dismissive of the ruling party's economic management.

President Kim and Mr. Lim met Friday night with the presidential candidates to discuss the decision to turn to the IMF. Afterward, the government said that it had the support and understanding of all the candidates to make the move.

In recent days, Kim Dae Jung has endorsed the idea of an IMF bailout, while Mr. Lee has rejected it. Mr. Lee did not comment directly Friday, so it was unclear whether he had been persuaded of the need for international assistance.

South Korea's economic difficulties also have a security dimension, because North Korea by some accounts is always sniffing for weakness and an opportunity for military adventure.

"If our financial market plunges into chaos, we have to worry about North Korea," said Lee Shin Bom, a member of the National Assembly.

In addition, South Korea and North Korea, which technically remain at war, are preparing for talks intended to reach a lasting peace to replace the armistice that suspended fighting in the Korean War. South Korea would prefer to enter negotiations when it is feeling more secure, but North Korea is relishing the chance to offer its own analyses of South Korea's problems.

WON: *Seoul Turns to IMF*

Continued from Page 1

begin the needed restructuring of the financial system." Additional fiscal and monetary policy changes will be needed, he said, to create "a comprehensive package that could be supported by the IMF and the international community."

The White House confirmed that South Korea's request would be discussed at the meeting next Monday and Tuesday in Vancouver of senior officials and leaders of 18 Asian-Pacific economies.

But the White House press secretary, Michael McCurry, would not say whether the United states would participate in the bailout.

Analysts said, however, that all the cash the government counts on receiving from the IMF, the United States and Japan will hardly begin to solve South Korea's long-term financial crisis.

The power of the IMF to set the agenda for financial reform may cause a number of the investment banks that have sprung up in South Korea in recent years to merge or close. Critics question whether the government is ready for the kind of drastic action needed to bail out the economy.

"We can expect the IMF to solve the short-term dollar problem, but it won't solve the structural problem of overlending and overinvesting," said Richard Samuelson of SBC Warburg, Dillon & Read. "They only set conditions on monetary policy."

Analysts estimate that the overall domestic corporate debt of South Korean companies at the equivalent of $200 billion. That's not counting more than $120 billion in foreign currency debts — half of it due by the end of the year.

SEVEN: *Critics Say Risks Are Too Great*

Continued from Page 1

ical Center in New York. "However, if she would have died or the babies had lifelong problems with cerebral palsy or some other complications, it would be a nightmare. Even now, with the potential for psychosocial problems, it may still become a nightmare. And society certainly has the right to ask why did this happen and were there alternatives."

Roger Kempers, medical director of the American Society for Reproductive Medicine in Birmingham, Alabama, said the society's guidelines call for doctors to avoid large-scale multiple births.

One problem is that ovarian overstimulation can cause swelling and bleeding of the ovaries and severe fluid retention that can lead in rare cases to heart failure.

Women carrying multiple fetuses also are at risk of potentially fatal blood clots and other complications during pregnancy and delivery, and the children often require expensive follow-up care for years. A set of Indiana sextuplets born in 1993 required three years of state-funded special care, for example, and several sextuplets born last year in Albany, New York, have serious medical problems, including one case of partial blindness.

Mr. Kempers said Germany recently passed legislation prohibiting doctors from using a common fertility technique to create more than three offspring per mother. But he said there were many ways to avoid multiple births without legislation and without having to resort to aborting one or several of the fetuses — an option the McCaugheys said they opposed on religious grounds.

"We think it's better if we can self-regulate this than having the federal government coming in," Mr. Kempers said.

Other experts said they were concerned that if fertility specialists did not rein themselves in, their credibility as advocates for their patients would plummet and the profession might find itself the subject of congressional attention.

Reproductive medicine is effectively unregulated in the United States, in large part because the government, under pressure from opponents of abortion, has banned federal funding of research involving human embryos. That ban has meant fertility research has been conducted primarily at independent, profit-seeking clinics instead of by federal researchers, whose proposed experiments must first pass muster with scientific and ethical review boards.

"By and large, infertility treatment in this country has grown up as an entrepreneurial field rather than as a scientific field, so many of the things doctors are doing in the way of fertility treatments have not met the same standards of scientific scrutiny that we think," said Thomas Murray, director of the Center for Biomedical Ethics at Case Western Reserve University.

Mr. Murray said he was gratified that the McCaughey children were doing well, and did not begrudge the parents' decision to carry all seven fetuses to term.

Like most women, Mrs. McCaughey was born with ovaries full of immature eggs. But the pituitary gland in her brain produces too little of a substance called follicle stimulating hormone, which normally spurs a few of those eggs to mature each month. Her doctors prescribed the drug Metrodin, rich in that key hormone.

Typically doctors track the egg maturation process in fertility patients with ultrasound imaging, which allows them to see the small eruptions that develop on the surface of the ovaries as eggs mature. When three or four or more are ripe, doctors give an injection of another hormone, human chorionic gonadotropin, HCG, to release those eggs from their ovarian nests and make them available to sperm, which are injected into the vicinity with a syringe or through intercourse.

Mr. Sauer said it would have been obvious that Mrs. McCaughey's ovaries had overreacted to the drug. "She must have had a dozen or more eggs going, and if she was being monitored correctly they had to know she was grossly overstimulated before she got her HCG shot," he said. "That's not even a borderline call, it's a cavalier decision to give a woman like that a shot of HCG. If we see more than four or five we cancel those cycles."

It was not clear Thursday whether Dr. Hauser was aware of the number of stimulated eggs and, if so, whether she considered canceling the fertility cycle. She said that she had treated hundreds of patients with the drug in the past 18 years and that no mother had given birth to more than triplets.

Largest Septuplet Breathes Unaided

Reuters

DES MOINES, Iowa — The first-born and biggest of the world's only known living septuplets was breathing on his own Friday, and his six brothers and sisters were reportedly making significant progress.

"They all spent a delightfully quiet night and each of them has shown some significant improvement," said Robert Shaw, a neonatologist at Iowa Methodist Medical Center where the three girls and four boys were born Wednesday to Bobbi and Kenny McCaughey.

Mr. Shaw said the baby named Kenneth Robert, and nicknamed "Hercules" by the medical staff because he was at the bottom of the womb with six siblings stacked in a pyramid above him, was removed from a mechanical breathing device. His birth weight was 3 pounds, 4 ounces (1.474 kilograms).

He was also upgraded to "fair" condition, a step above the serious condition listed for the other six and two levels better than the critical or worst-case condition.

"All of the other babies are making significant progress but it will be an additional two or three days of ongoing ventilator and extra oxygen support," Dr. Shaw said.

He added that another boy named Joel Steven was progressing after he had been briefly listed in critical condition shortly after birth because of blood loss. Joel Steven weighed 2 pounds, 15 ounces at birth.

RATINGS: *Asian Turmoil Causes the Firms to Lose Credibility*

Continued from Page 1

instructed its airline and its oil company to avoid paying bills with dollars, analysts vented their frustration.

"And yet this is a country that is rated in the high single-A category," said Ricardo Kleinbaum, PaineWebber's senior vice president. "What is wrong with this picture?"

Even some of the rating concerns admit that they have been caught flat-footed by the speed with which the crisis spread from Thailand to much of Asia, trashing currencies and corporate balance sheets in its wake.

Compounding that miscalculation, they say, has been the slow response of governments across the region.

In the past, the mere threat of a ratings downgrade was enough to nudge governments into putting their financial houses in order. The agencies' unique, privileged access to the books and boardrooms of companies, as well as to finance ministries and central banks, gave their assessments of credit quality an unrivaled weight.

But now, the markets are leading the way and demanding the changes, with the agencies bringing up the rear. So routine has that new order become that some analysts fear there will be long-term damage to the rating agencies' credibility at a moment of great need for solid information.

The agencies deny that they have been laggards and insist that, like the Asian companies that still cling to their investment-grade ratings, the rating agencies will weather this crisis. Some of the rating companies' executives take consolation in what they insist is the all too familiar ring in today's criticisms.

John Chambers, deputy head of sovereign ratings at S&P, recalls that in 1995 the markets predicted that several Latin American countries would default on their hard-currency debts in the wake of the fast-moving financial crisis of that year — the Mexican peso debacle.

"None of them did default," he said, arguing that the fault in Asia also lay with the markets' herd mentality: "Markets just tend to over-react."

With blame for Asia's mess increasingly focusing on its financial system, and with a receding economic tide exposing ever more questionable banking practices there, critics have pounced on the seemingly sanguine view the agencies took of those banks. Why, they wonder, did the watchdogs offer no warnings of the lax practices and weak management that they surely must have seen?

Many executives of the rating concerns say they did signal their concern as far back as two years ago, when banks in the region ranked among the most profitable and best-capitalized in the world. But those signals did not appear in their credit ratings, where in fact they did not belong, the agencies say.

"An institution run by a bunch of bureaucrats who couldn't run a corner candy store is not necessarily a bad credit risk," said Mr. Krasno of Moody's. What is crucial is the willingness of governments to step in, as most pledge to do, and bail out management teams that Mr. Krasno says may in fact be "dumbos."

It is those government guarantees that transcend bad management, lax regulation, corrupt lending practices and all other maladies and ensure that creditors get what the agencies say they will get when they assign a good rating — in other words, that they will get paid.

If you really want to know what the rating agencies think of a bank, you have to consult what most rating concerns call their financial ratings. Those ratings, which are ranked like a school report card, from A to E, exclude the effects of government safety nets.

"We think those ratings are the better indicators than credit ratings," said David Marshall, director of the Hong Kong office of IBCA, the London-based rating concern.

■ Samsung's Debt Is Downgraded

Samsung Electronics Co.'s debt rating was cut Friday by Moody's and the debt of some of South Korea's other biggest companies was put under review amid concern that economic turmoil there might hurt corporate profits, Bloomberg News reported.

"The deteriorating Korean economy and weakening banking system will place additional pressure" on performance, Moody's said.

Samsung's senior-debt rating was cut to Baa2 from Baa1 by Moody's, placing it two notches above junk-bond status. S&P put Samsung's A-minus rating under review for a cut.

IRAQ: *Accord Welcomed by Arab Leaders*

Continued from Page 1

broker a broader peace in the Middle East and that the Americans are callous toward the suffering of the Iraqi people through seven years of economic sanctions.

Siding with Mr. Saddam would have allowed Arab leaders to play to the popular sympathies of people who themselves feel put upon by the West. But that also would have meant suppressing concerns about Iraq's weapons of mass destruction as well as risking vital economic and military partnerships with Washington.

Arab officials said that efforts by such leaders as Mr. Mubarak and King Hussein of Jordan to stave off a military threat had prevented a regional crisis.

"Saddam avoided a war in the region and he made it known that sanctions cannot go on indefinitely," an official of the Arab League said. "He has made his issue the front-burner issue."

The official added: "At the same time, Arab countries have not given him a blank check. The major Arab countries want him to understand his limitations and show some subtlety and flexibility, something for which he is not known."

It was Mr. Saddam's blatant aggression in ordering the invasion of Kuwait in 1990 that made it possible for Egypt, Syria, Morocco and other Arab powers to justify sending troops into battle against him.

But those decisions were accepted only grudgingly and were tempered by two widely held ideas: that Iraq's ostracism would be short-lived and that Arabs would be rewarded for their cooperation by U.S. pressure on Israel to reach lasting settlements with its neighbors.

Increasingly, Arab frustration that neither goal is within reach has been expressed in complaints — from ordinary people, from politicians and in the press — that the United States has not kept up its side of the bargain.

Over the last three weeks, while U.S. officials have been warning that Iraq's ability to produce weapons of mass destruction was increasing daily, some Arab leaders were concerned that as long as the standoff continued, it would galvanize antipathy to Washington.

A Jordanian official made it clear that his government would continue to press for a broader policy review. "The moral question that we have to ask ourselves is: How can you punish 18 million Iraqis when their leader is not suffering and does not care whether his people are being punished or not?"

In light of the latest developments, Arab commentators were expressing the hope that the stage might be set for further progress.

"In the wake of so much tension, the best aspect about this agreement is that it can create an atmosphere of relaxation that will be necessary if a real solution to the standoff between Iraq and the United Nations is to be found," said Nabil Zaki, deputy editor of Al Akhbar, the semi-official Egyptian newspaper.

IRAN: *Small Moves Toward Political Liberalization Are Setting Off Increasingly Violent Confrontations*

Continued from Page 1

plot by world arrogance." Another said they were undermining "the cause of unity in Iran."

The attack and its aftermath were only the latest signs that forces with differing views of Iran's future are coming into sharper confrontation.

That confrontation broke into public view on Nov. 4, when two demonstrations were held to mark the anniversary of the 1979 takeover of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. There was to have been only one demonstration, but disputes over speakers and political content led to a split.

Last week, militants shouted down Abdolkarim Soruch, a moderate theologian, as he sought to give a speech at Tehran Polytechnic University.

Three days later they disrupted and forced the cancellation of a conference there at which Mr. Soruch and others were to have discussed the morality of hostage-taking.

That is a highly sensitive subject in Iran because some politicians and others who supported the seizure of U.S. diplomats as hostages in 1979 are still active public figures.

Also last week, assailants broke into and ransacked the office of a student group whose leader, Heshmatollah Tabarzadi, had called for limits on Ayatollah Khamenei's power and his term in office. Several members of the group, including Mr. Tabarzadi, were severely beaten.

Although tensions in Iranian society have been growing for some time, their extent only became clear to the outside world in May, when Mohammed Khatami, a relatively moderate cleric, won the presidency in a landslide. He upset a more conservative figure who was supported by most of the religious establishment.

Since he took office, Mr. Khatami has been traveling the countryside in a pickup truck and meeting with ordinary people. In one speech in his home province of Yazd, he won applause by saying, "First comes Iran, then Islam."

His decisions to shun his official limousine and to abolish the "discretionary fund" from which Iranian presidents have traditionally been permitted to draw money without being audited have further added to his popularity.

"Khatami is not involved directly in the confrontation we're seeing now, and it isn't about him as a person," said a Western diplomat posted in Tehran. "It's a struggle between two ideological lines within the clergy and within society. Naturally one group supports ideas which Khatami also supports, such as freedom of speech and less control of society. Others are against those ideas.

"Depending on how this plays out, it could wind up strengthening or weakening Khatami's hand," the diplomat continued. "Things have gotten much more relaxed here since Khatami took over and people support him and his team. They have taken a conciliatory line that has greatly eased some of this country's problems, especially problems in foreign policy.

"Naturally not everyone likes this approach."

As a result of Mr. Khatami's foreign initiatives, Iran has improved its relations with many nearby countries, including Turkey, Russia, Lebanon and nations in the Caucasus, central Asia and the Gulf, as well as in Latin America and even Western Europe.

Early this year, ambassadors from all European Union countries left Iran after a German court found that senior Iranian officials had planned the killing in 1992 of three Iranian dissidents and their translator in a Berlin restaurant. This week, in a sign of improving relations, all but the French and German ambassadors returned.

[Those two ambassadors were to fly back to Tehran together late Friday, Reuters reported, quoting the German Foreign Ministry.]

The Iranian government won another foreign policy victory recently when it signed a $2 billion contract for oil and gas development with the energy conglomerates Total SA of France, Gazprom of Russia and Petronas of Malaysia. The deal was made despite efforts by the United States to prevent it.

Some conservatives in Iran have suggested that Mr. Khatami's foreign policy successes have come at an unacceptable cost because they involve compromises with unfriendly powers.

They also suspect that Mr. Khatami is less than fully faithful to the principles of the 1979 Islamic revolution.

Some Iranians, such as a group of university students who recently boycotted classes for two days while demanding the appointment of new administrators, are impatient at what they say is the slow pace of change. Conservatives, however, say Mr. Khatami is moving too fast.

Among recent moves that have alarmed conservatives was the removal of the commander of the Revolutionary Guards, Mohsen Rezai, who was a pillar of the Islamic regime for 16 years.

In addition, the government has loosened cultural restrictions, allowing the publication of books and the distribution of films that were banned. It refused, however, to allow the reprinting of a book that describes Iranian intellectuals as "agents paid by Iran's foreign enemies."

In a nationally broadcast interview Wednesday to mark his first 100 days in power, Mr. Khatami repeated the moderate views that helped propel him to victory at the polls.

"The government should guarantee freedoms within the framework of the constitution and provide a safe environment so that everyone, including dissidents who respect the law, can enjoy their liberty," he said.

"Imposing a particular set of views on others, be it in the name of the people or in the name of Islam, is against the law and against social progress."

In another sign of the government's apparent move away from some forms of radicalism, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, Mahmoud Mohammedi, strongly condemned the attack this week on tourists in Egypt, which was launched in the name of radical Islam.

One advocate of political liberalization in Iran, Ibrahim Yazdi, who served as foreign minister in the early days of Islamic rule, said conflict was being fomented by "groups that cannot tolerate different opinions and ideas"

"Probably this is a consequence of the defeat that the extreme rightists experienced in the election," Mr. Yazdi said in a phone interview. "In that campaign and since his election, Khatami has supported the rule of law and the expansion and development of civil society. Some of the extreme rightists don't like these ideas."

هكذا من الأصل

Former Prime Minister H.D. Deve Gowda in New Delhi on Friday after saying elections were inevitable.

India Coalition Sees Elections as Likely

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — Leaders of the governing coalition in India said Friday that early elections were inevitable because of a dispute with the Congress (I) Party over the government's makeup.

"Elections will follow," former Prime Minister H.D. Deve Gowda said after a 90-minute meeting of the United Front coalition. Congress is threatening to withdraw support if the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam party is not thrown out of the coalition.

Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam has been accused of supporting rebels linked to the assassination in 1991 of Rajiv Gandhi, a former prime minister who was then the Congress leader. "There is no question of dropping DMK," said Mr. Gowda, who is chairman of the coalition.

Though he did not lay out the coalition's next step, its leaders appeared ready to ask the president to call for new elections rather than face a confidence vote. A campaign lasting several months would precede voting.

Negotiations could still result in a compromise, because politicians in the coalition and the Congress Party alike fear new elections. "The Congress Party does not wish to plunge the country into another election," said Jitendra Prasada, vice president of the Congress Party's policy making committee. "However, the Congress is not afraid of going to the people if it is absolutely necessary."

Tide Will Turn in China, Wei Says

Freed Political Prisoner Speaks for Out for First Time in U.S.

By Lena H. Sun
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — China's most prominent dissident, Wei Jingsheng, reentered public life Friday with a strong endorsement of democracy and a vow to champion the cause of freedom after nearly 18 years in prison.

"I have waited decades for this chance to exercise my right to free speech, but the Chinese people have been waiting for centuries," he said, reading a statement in Chinese to 200 reporters and others at the New York Public Library. "Those who already enjoy democracy, liberty and human rights, in particular, should not allow their own personal happiness to numb them into forgetting the many others who are still struggling against tyranny, slavery, and poverty."

He told his audience to "not pay attention" to the current weak state of the Chinese democracy movement. "The future prospect of the Chinese democracy movement is excellent," he said. "After a low tide, there is always a high tide of democracy."

In his first news appearance since he was abruptly freed Sunday from a Chinese prison outside Beijing on medical parole, Mr. Wei appeared to be in good spirits, smiling and waving to the cameras as the audience burst into applause when he walked into the Celeste Bartos Forum, a huge room with marble-inlaid walls with a glass and steel dome.

Although he looked pale, and his eyes were puffy, he showed his characteristic modesty and seriousness. At one point, clearly enjoying himself, he even quipped "sorry" in English when he was chided by the moderator for answering too many questions. When a Cantonese-speaking reporter asked a question that could not be translated into either Mandarin or English, he joked to the reporter that the two Chinese dialects were like different languages. But after half an hour of questions, he cut off the session because he said he was very tired, and feeling weak and dizzy.

"I certainly plan to go back," he said, speaking through several interpreters. "In fact, I never intended to leave," he said. But he was given no choice, he said, because the authorities told him the only way he would be released on medical parole would be to seek treatment in the United States.

Although Mr. Wei said he planned to take part in "all sorts of democracy activities," he was vague about his immediate plans. He deflected questions about Tibet and his prison conditions, which family members and human rights groups have said included beatings and constant surveillance in a glass cell, by saying he planned to write about them.

He did articulate what he said was the most important thing he learned in jail.

"For human beings, there is no difficulty that cannot be overcome," said Mr. Wei, 47, who has spent all but six months in prison or labor camps since 1979. "Rely on yourself, and you can overcome anything."

A former electrician at the Beijing Zoo, Mr. Wei was first jailed in 1979 for advocating democratic reform. Released in September 1993, he was arrested again in 1994 and sentenced in 1995 to 14 years in jail for plotting to overthrow the government.

Mr. Wei arrived Sunday in Detroit, where he underwent four days of medical tests. He is to receive further treatment at Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center in New York.

Mr. Wei said he was "not too clear on the reasons for my release."

■ Congressmen to Visit Tibet

Two groups from the U.S. Congress will visit Tibet in 1998 for the first time in more than five years, Reuters reported Friday from Washington.

Representative Christopher Cox, a California Republican who tried to visit Tibet in 1997 but was denied access by China, said he would be on both delegations, one in July and one in August.

President Jiang Zemin of China, during his state visit to Washington in October, agreed in principle to a congressional visit in response to widespread American criticism of Chinese policy toward the Buddhist region.

Pakistan Gets Political Respite

Supreme Court Postpones 2 Cases Against Prime Minister

Reuters

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — The Supreme Court on Friday adjourned two cases against Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, giving the country some breathing room after a week of turmoil.

The court postponed until Nov. 28 a hearing on charges that Mr. Sharif acted in contempt of court by criticizing one of its decisions. He could be forced to resign if found guilty.

It also postponed until Nov. 27 a hearing of a petition to overturn a constitutional amendment by Mr. Sharif that stripped the presidency of powers to dismiss the government.

Mr. Sharif, the judiciary and President Farooq Leghari would not comment on the crisis, which threatens to plunge Mr. Sharif's nine-month-old government into constitutional gridlock.

The court postponements were perceived as giving politics some time to calm down. In the past week, Pakistan has lurched into a deepening crisis, with the judiciary and Mr. Sharif's government at loggerheads over which has the supreme authority.

On Thursday, Mr. Sharif's Muslim League party prepared a motion to impeach the president for failing to endorse a new law giving the prime minister a right to appeal if found guilty of contempt of court.

Hours later, the Supreme Court agreed to hear on Friday the petition challenging the constitutional amendment pushed through by Mr. Sharif.

BRIEFLY

New Zealand Settles Tribal Land Claim

KAIKOURA, New Zealand — Settling a land claim filed nearly 150 years ago, the government apologized Friday for stealing a Maori tribe's territory and agreed to pay $107 million in compensation and restore some indigenous rights.

Prime Minister Jim Bolger signed the agreement that settles the claim that seven generations of the South Island's Ngai Tahu tribe have pursued in what they call their "fight for justice." He said it was "an important step toward healing the grievances of the past."

Ngai Tahu tribal members say their claim, first lodged in 1848 over the government's "land thefts and broken promises," is the longest-running indigenous land claim in the world. *(AP)*

Cleric Shot in Pakistan

LAHORE, Pakistan — Gunmen on a motorcycle shot and killed a Shiite Muslim cleric on Friday in the eastern city of Lahore.

The authorities said they suspected Sunni Muslim militants, although there were no immediate arrests or claims of responsibility in the killing of Raffiq Zahid. A Shiite Muslim organization, Shiite Movement, called the killing "an act of terrorism."

Religiously motivated violence, usually between rival Sunni and Shiite Muslims, has killed more than 250 people in Pakistan this year. *(AP)*

Trial of Cuba Closes

MIAMI — Plaintiffs' lawyers have presented their closing argument in a landmark lawsuit against the Cuban government and air force, asking a Miami judge to award more than $79 million in damages to the families of three Cuban-American pilots shot down by a Cuban jet fighter.

Judge James Lawrence King's decision on whether Cuba is liable for the wrongful death of the three men, all U.S. citizens, over the Florida Straits in 1996 will set an important precedent, the lawyers said Thursday.

The civil suit is the first to go to trial under a 1996 anti-terrorism law that aims to extend U.S. jurisdiction beyond the country's borders for attacks on U.S. citizens.

An attorney for the victims' families, Frank Angones, said, "They hope that this will deter other rogue and terrorist nations from ever doing this vile act again."

The Cuban government declined to defend itself at the trial, saying a U.S. court had no authority over it. *(Reuters)*

For the Record

An earthquake in southern Bangladesh of magnitude 6 on the Richter scale brought down a five-story building, killing three people, and sent thousands of residents pouring into the streets of Chittagong. *(AP)*

Two gunmen killed a magazine editor, Jairo Elias Marquez, in Armenia, Colombia, authorities said, bringing to seven the number of Colombian journalists murdered this year. *(AP)*

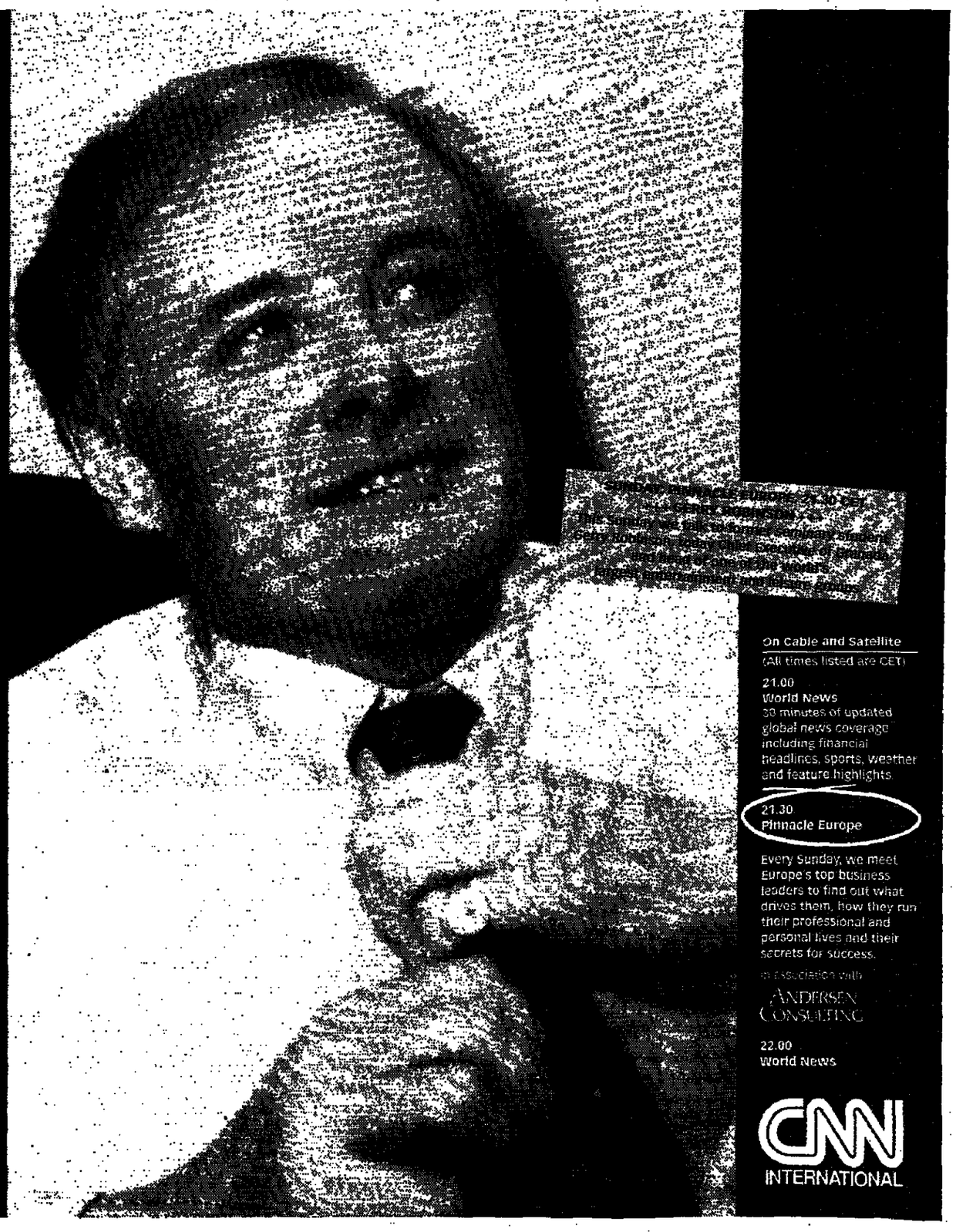
A fire
warms you,
we pamper you.

PALACE HOTEL
GSTAAD
SWITZERLAND

Phone +41 33 748 50 00
Telefax +41 33 748 50 01
Internet: http//www.palace.ch
E-mail: palace@gstaad.ch

The Leading Hotels of the World

HOW DID A MAN HEADING FOR PRIESTHOOD END UP BECOMING A GOD AT GRANADA?



On Cable and Satellite
(All times listed are CET)

21.00
World News
30 minutes of updated global news coverage including financial headlines, sports, weather and feature highlights

21.30
Pinnacle Europe
Every Sunday, we meet Europe's top business leaders to find out what drives them, how they run their professional and personal lives and their secrets for success.
In association with
ANDERSEN CONSULTING

22.00
World News

CNN INTERNATIONAL

هكذا من الأصل

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Saddam Remains

The best that can be said about the Iraq crisis isn't very good. It is that its apparent cooling restores a status quo that is unsatisfactory. Saddam Hussein is left in power. He is devious and dangerous but then he already was devious and dangerous. The two sets of international restraints that sit loosely on him, the economic sanctions and the arms inspections, remain in place. Russia scored a diplomatic coup by engineering a "resolution" of sorts in a high-profile regional confrontation in which the possibility of the use of American force, wobbly as it was, must finally have served as some kind of incentive.

For the United States the crucial immediate consideration was not merely to restore the arms inspectors with authority intact and improved. This apparently was accomplished. The important thing was to restore the inspectorate without making any concessions that Mr. Saddam could use to show his defiance had paid. That would have been an unacceptable defeat for the United States and the United Nations alike.

The Clinton administration insists that nothing faintly like a deal happened: no winks, no nods. Others, not unreasonably, have their doubts. The administration response is that although the Russians promised to help the Iraqis get rid of the sanctions, these promises do not bind Washington, and anyway they are to be advanced in an arena, the UN Security Council, where Americans have a veto. In any event, the truth of the matter should become clear fairly quickly as events play out.

What should be done now about Mr. Saddam? This crisis confirmed the previous cautious judgment shared by Bill Clinton and George Bush. The Iraqi leader has a tight, terroristic grip on his country and cannot be removed by foreign force at any price that the United States, let alone Europeans and Arabs, seems currently prepared to pay. The administration's actions over the past three weeks affirm that perception — held not just at home, but presumably also in Baghdad.

Possibly Mr. Saddam used the three weeks of no inspections to put the final deceptions and subterfuges in place that permit him to open up to the inspectors and to emerge with a clean report. He might then insist that he had worked his way out from under sanctions and inspections alike. That makes it incumbent on the United States and still-faithful coalition allies to be ready with other ways, including the monitoring contemplated by UN resolution and coalition reconnaissance, to keep up on his military planning.

The sanctions, because of the sympathy they generate for Iraq in many places, are seen by many as a wasting asset, but we do not believe that is so. As we have repeatedly argued and continue to believe, it is within Saddam Hussein's power to substantially relieve his people's suffering by meeting the reasonable international conditions that the sanctions are meant to encourage. The Iraqi leader has long thought he could bully the U.S. and the UN into dropping the sanctions and giving him what he wants by some sort of shaming technique. It should not be allowed to work.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Awaiting a Debate

Many Americans were skeptical when Bill Clinton called for "a national dialogue" on race but then delegated responsibility to a panel that has been slow to get started. The skepticism deepened this week when the panel held a hearing on diversity but declined to hear from opponents of affirmative action. That does not make for much of a dialogue.

The race panel's work should involve more than shouting matches among enemies and advocates of affirmative action, of course. But if the panel is to make a meaningful contribution to the debate on race, it must do more than preach to the converted.

The controversy erupted when the panel's chairman, John Hope Franklin, the distinguished historian, declined to solicit testimony from Ward Connerly, the University of California regent who vigorously opposes affirmative action and supported Proposition 209, which repealed affirmative action in California. Mr. Franklin sparked the fireworks by telling reporters that Mr. Connerly had "nothing to contribute" to this week's discussion. Mr. Franklin could have insulated himself from some of the criticism by placing the panel's work in a broader context.

The race panel intends to stage at least one event per month and is considering debates among supporters and detractors of affirmative action. The hearings this week were meant to explore the value of diversity and to set the stage for subsequent discussions. In addition, panel officials plan to solicit thoughtful essays on race from people across the political spectrum, distributing a selection of them widely through the Internet and other outlets. Mr. Clinton's town meeting on Dec. 3 will capture some of the same flavor.

Not every event needs to be a knockdown struggle. But to grapple with this difficult and divisive issue, and to have its work taken seriously, the panel will need to foster some spirited debate.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Domain Game

Anyone who wants to relive the gold rushes of the last century should be keeping an eye on the complex struggle to determine the allocation of new Internet addresses. Sound dry and technical? Not if you consider the amazing sums of money involved, both for businesses seeking easy-to-remember addresses and for the people who allocate the registrations. And not if you consider that nobody — in particular, no government — is truly in charge of designing this lucrative new territory.

In recent weeks the White House, the Commerce Department and several congressional committees have been scrutinizing a plan developed by an international committee of Internet experts to create seven new "top-level domain names" — the part of an Internet address that comes after the dot, like .org or .com — and thus open up far more opportunities for desirable names they like.

Since no reliable directories of companies' Internet or e-mail addresses exist, it's incredibly valuable for a company to snap up an easy-to-remember domain name, for example, burgerking.com.

The government has concerns about how the domain-names issue meshes with trademark and intellectual property law, and those same concerns already have dogged the domain-name handlers in many countries.

But the role any government will play in this process is one of the mysteries. From the start, the Net and the Web have been administered not by governments but by the relatively small group of people with the technical know-how to do it. Those folks face the task of coming up with some form of legitimate Internet self-government. The techies are only one part of what the Reston-based Internet Society calls the network's "stakeholders," but how to accommodate all these different, competing interests, and under what structure? Can the committee follow through on its current plan to shift from the single company now handling domain-name registration, the Herndon-based Network Solutions Inc., to a global, open and decentralized registry system?

As national governments struggle with the challenge of asserting control over a global and borderless medium, that medium's internal institutions have their own heavy responsibility.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

The Russians Stand Tall

The biggest winners [in the Iraq crisis] are the Russians. Notwithstanding the collapse of their status as a superpower, they have shown that they can protect Arab states from American pressure. Their motives, at least, are clear. Indeed, the consistent thread of the career of the Russian foreign minister, Yevgeni Primakov, both today and in the Communist epoch, has been the diminution of American influence.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
ESTABLISHED 1887
KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen
KATHARINE P. DARROW, Vice Chairman
RICHARD McCLEAN, Publisher & Chief Executive
MICHAEL GETLER, Executive Editor
• WALTER WELLS, Managing Editor • PAUL HORVITZ, Deputy Managing Editor
• KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELMORE, Deputy Editors • SAMUEL ABT and CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editors • ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages
• JONATHAN GAGE, Business and Finance Editor
• RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher
• JAMES McLEOD, Advertising Director • DIDIER BRUN, Circulation Director.
Directeur de la Publication: Richard McClean

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 41.43.93.00. Fax: Subscriptions, (1) 41.43.92.10; Advertising, (1) 41.43.92.12; News, (1) 41.43.93.38. Internet address: http://www.iht.com E-Mail: iht@iht.com
Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canrobert Rd., Singapore 119900. Tel: (65) 472-7768. Fax: (65) 274-2334. Mng. Dir. Asia, Rolf D. Krumpohl, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 852-2922-1188. Fax: 852-2922-1190. Gen. Mgr. Germany, T. Schlüter, Friedrichstr. 15, 60323 Frankfurt M. Tel. +49 69-971250-0. Fax: +49 69-971250-20. Pres. U.S.: Michael Comm, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Fax: (212) 755-8785. U.K. Advertising Office, 65 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. (171) 836-4802. Fax: (171) 240-2254. S.A.S. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337.
©1997, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052

Primakov Rushes to Fill Clinton's Policy Vacuum

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — The world's most important diplomats went without sleep this week to announce a nondeal aimed at nonchange in Iraq and the Middle East. Don't believe them. The world has changed in the past three weeks in ways that the bland pronouncements from Geneva cannot mask.

A quarter of a century ago, Henry Kissinger with brilliant duplicity shut the Russians out of the Middle East. This week, Bill Clinton and Madeleine Albright held Yevgeni Primakov's coat as the Russian foreign minister brought Moscow back into the region in a big way. The zero-sum game of diplomatic competition for influence in the Middle East that supposedly died with the Cold War is on again, sparked by the opaque Baghdad-Moscow arrangement on UN weapons inspections and economic sanctions against Iraq announced near dawn Thursday in Geneva.

A return of Russia to world diplomacy need not be a bad thing in itself. Russia today is not the Soviet Union that Mr. Kissinger kept out of his shuttle diplomacy and relegated to a ceremonial role in the Geneva peace conference in 1974. Moscow is not even as meddlesome as it was in 1991, when Jim Baker used the Kissinger model to relaunch Arab-Israeli peace talks.

But the Clinton administration's wrong-footed acquiescence in letting Mr. Primakov play the lead diplomatic role in determining whether there would be war or peace in the Gulf is a significant reversal of U.S. fortune both in Moscow and in the Middle East.

It underlines the total absence of meaningful U.S. diplomacy at a time of crisis in Israeli-Palestinian negotiations. Saddam Hussein and Mr. Primakov moved into the vacuum Mr. Clinton and his national security team willfully let develop in the Middle East over the past year and exploited it.

Mr. Primakov's apparent rescue of Mr. Saddam from powerful U.S. military strikes will also have negative political impact in U.S.-Russian relations. It does nothing to encourage the positive currents in Russian thinking on the Kremlin's relations with the Middle East, Washington and the world.

The Geneva outcome instead exalts Russian "Orientalists" like Mr. Primakov who have identified their careers with promoting and protecting the most extreme and destructive Arab nationalist leaders. President Boris Yeltsin is the only senior figure in the Kremlin today whose top priority is maintaining close relations with the United States and the West.

Since Mr. Kissinger, U.S. diplomats have labored to avoid those two outcomes: vacuum in the Middle East, and encouragement of Kremlin hard-liners.

Even at the height of his administration's "Russia First" phase, Warren Christopher, Mr. Clinton's much maligned first secretary of state, refused to let the Russians engineer a role for themselves in Middle East diplomacy. He made clear to Mr. Primakov in one meeting in Damascus in April 1996 that any deal coming out of a region so vital to U.S. interests had to be managed overwhelmingly by the United States.

Significantly, Mr. Christopher was advised on Russian and Middle Eastern affairs by Dennis Ross, who played the same role for Mr. Baker in the Bush administration and whose distrust for Mr. Primakov is legendary at the State Department. Mrs. Albright has kept Mr. Ross on to shepherd the stalled Middle East talks, but her easy acceptance in Geneva of Mr. Primakov's assurances that Mr. Saddam will let the UN inspectors go back to work reveals that she is not listening to Mr. Ross.

Much more is involved than the position of one adviser, however central. The outcome of the Geneva meeting reveals President Clinton's disregard for, and disbelief in, balance of power politics as defined by Mr. Kissinger and others. In intellectual discussions unrelated to policy decisions, the president routinely dismisses narrow, self-interested diplomacy as "Old Think."

Throughout this three-week confrontation with Iraq, Mr. Clinton has focused in private and in public on what he sees as the real threats to global stability today: proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, drug trafficking, disruption of trade and energy supplies.

Letting the Russians back into the Middle East, and allowing Saddam Hussein to gain new international legitimacy through this disguised bargaining, apparently do not loom as significant dangers on any of the screens the president watches closely. Any gains Moscow and Baghdad made were insignificant, Mr. Clinton's aides proclaimed Thursday, insisting that Washington was not part of any deal to ease sanctions and had not allowed its authority to be eroded.

That is not just New Think. That is Dangerous Think, in a part of the world less reformed than President Clinton appears to believe.

The Washington Post.

As the 7-Year Game Rolls On, Saddam Looks Comfy

By George F. Will

LONDON — The most recent crisis with Iraq was foreshadowed in the tent where Iraqi officers came to receive the truce terms nearly seven years ago.

In "Desert Warrior: A Personal View of the Gulf War by the Joint Forces Commander," General Khaled ibn Sultan of Saudi Arabia writes that he and General Norman Schwarzkopf worried that the Iraqi officers might bring weapons — might even be killers on a suicide mission: "So, in order to search them without causing them undue humiliation, we had agreed that we would all submit to being searched — by our own guards, of course."

Well. The Iraqi regime had lost a war of aggression, been spared from destruction, and the allies were worried about seeming rude to the regime's representatives. In their book, "The Generals' War," Michael Gordon and General Bernard Trainor say General Schwarzkopf allowed himself to be searched first "as an example." With the world's fourth-largest army a ruin but the regime that wielded it still breathing, Americans were practicing therapeutic politeness.

Before that tent was struck, the victors granted permission to the Iraqis to fly armed helicopters. The Iraqis said the helicopters would be used only for purposes of internal administration. Soon there were widespread insurrections that U.S. policymakers hoped would do what Desert Storm stopped short of doing: topple Saddam Hussein. Fighting erupted in all but three Iraqi provinces. And the helicopters were used for suppressing it.

Now, after nearly seven years of Mr. Saddam's obstruction of the inspection system the victors imposed, he has tried to rewrite the terms as they apply to UN inspectors seeking to destroy his weapons of mass destruction. Officially, U.S. policy has been to refuse to negotiate about the United Nations' rights. Actually, the U.S. signal about possibly expanding Iraq's rights to sell oil under the "oil for food" program, in exchange for Iraqi compliance with existing accords, was negotiation. This folly was compounded by asking Russia, an opponent of the U.S. policy of reliance on economic sanctions, to mediate with Mr. Saddam.

The 1991 decision not to use the victorious coalition's forces to destroy Mr. Saddam now looks like a mistake. However, interviewed in London on Wednesday, George Robertson, minister of defense of America's most reliable ally, defends that decision. He has no illusions about Saddam — he has seen victims of Mr. Saddam's gas attacks — but insists that going beyond the UN mandate, which spoke just of liberating Kuwait, "would have stretched the tolerance of the world." Those who live by multilateralism can be inhibited by it.

As inhibited as the United States is today as it tries to cope with the falsity of President George Bush's 1991 declaration to Congress that Mr. Saddam's "ability to threaten mass destruction is itself destroyed." Despite Thursday's agreement, Mr. Saddam has all but slipped the slender leash that UN inspection put on his development of weapons of mass destruction. He has delivered a severe blow to the idea that the United Nations is competent to tame such a tiger, a blow comparable to that inflicted on the League of Nations' sense of competence by Mussolini's 1935 invasion of Ethiopia.

Even if the status quo ante — the inspection regime as it was a month ago — really is unconditionally re-established, Mr. Saddam has demonstrated for nearly seven years that he can disrupt that regime with impunity. That is, he can do so without suffering any penalty other than the continuation of the sanctions, which he apparently considers an acceptable cost of creating weapons of mass destruction.

And now he has demonstrated that when he needs to maneuver — to move or otherwise obscure his ongoing development of weapons of mass destruction — he can get time and space by causing a cost-free crisis that disrupts inspection.

Is there a military option? While not advocating one, Mr. Robertson notes that what the inspectors already have learned might make air strikes more effective against Iraq's most dangerous facilities than were the 88,000 tons of ordnance delivered during the 43 days of the 1991 air war. Perhaps.

However, there is bad news about the good news — about reports that arms inspectors have destroyed more of Mr. Saddam's most terrible weapons capabilities than Desert Storm did. This suggests that regarding such capabilities, it is difficult to achieve disarmament by violence delivered from the air.

For all the facile talk about having Mr. Saddam in a "box" or "corner," he seems as comfortable there as his minions may have been when so politely received at that tent.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Beware Globalization That Leaves the People Behind

By Carl Pope

SAN FRANCISCO — Shortly after he persuaded Congress to pass the North American Free Trade Agreement, President Bill Clinton made a revealing admission. He lamented to a group of environmentalists that he and every other elected leader were going to have a more difficult time delivering education, decent wages or a clean environment to the public because of the enhanced power that globalization was giving to multinational corporations.

It did not seem to occur to the president that if globalization was making the task of improving people's lives more difficult, even in the presence of steadily more powerful technology and more productive economies, then perhaps globalization is a force that should be tamed, not unleashed.

Now David Friedman, an international consultant and fellow at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, argues that the best strategy for dealing with globalization is to unleash corporate power even further (*"When Globalization Means Shutting Out the Working World," Oct. 29*). Mr. Friedman suggests that we dismantle the environmental safety net that Americans have worked to put in place for the last 25 years and join Delhi, Shanghai and Rio de Janeiro in the race to see which city can first join the exclusive club in which death rates from environmental pollution overtake all of the improvements in public health of the last several centuries.

This is to be done in the name of a dynamic accommodation to the forces of globalization. To make it more appealing to the blue-collar constituency that Mr. Friedman claims to address, he trots out all of the class rhetoric of the new right: environmentalists are "elitists" who care about food safety but not about slave labor.

Mr. Friedman says that if the public will only understand that globalization and the loss of domestic autonomy and control over our lives are inevitable, then we can get on with the business of cutting the best deal possible. The consequences of such a strategy are all too visible. Despite a doubling of high-tech employment in Mexico's frontier industrial zone since the start of NAFTA, virtually none of those profits have been spent on roads, sewers or clean water, while wages have declined by almost 50 percent.

The question people ought to ask is this: Since technology is improving our productivity, couldn't those gains be shared to raise the living standards of the poor and safeguard the environment for the future? If global corporations cannot deliver such a solution, why not hold them accountable?

Such questions have been asked in the debate over "fast-track" authority, in which environmentalists and organized labor joined forces to challenge the Clinton administration's decision to erect the framework of future global trade accords on the political foundation of "accommodation" with the likes of Newt Gingrich, the Chinese government and Exxon.

Fast-track failed to pass in Congress in large part because NAFTA has shown that such accommodation only leads to fewer environmental protections and lower wages.

This is why the Sierra Club and other environmentalists collaborated actively with the AFL-CIO to defeat fast-track. That's why our organization has joined with Amnesty International in asking Americans to boycott Shell until it uses its enormous influence to improve the economic and environmental conditions of the Ogoni people of Nigeria.

This is why the Sierra Club also has united with representatives in Bangladesh in calling for far more rapid global action to reduce greenhouse pollution than the Clinton administration has proposed.

Mr. Friedman and others deny the possibility of such alliances. They preach the differences in viewpoint between labor and environmentalists, between ordinary citizens in the industrial world and the developing world, and dictate a free hand for global corporations.

Differences exist. The challenge of building a decent world order is to work through them and find solutions that guarantee that the fruits of human invention and labor are used to improve the lives of both present and future generations.

The writer is the executive director of the Sierra Club, the largest grassroots environmental organization in the United States. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Truly a Victory for Humanity

By Cornelio Sommaruga

GENEVA — Imagine a world in which civilians in post-conflict communities do not fear stepping outside their homes once the warring parties have laid down their arms. Imagine a world in which people can plow land, gather water and wood, sow crops in peace. Imagine a world in which the war wounded receive the lifelong care and assistance they truly need.

On Dec. 3, representatives of more than 120 governments will take the first step toward making such a world when they sign a treaty banning anti-personnel mines.

During the past two decades, the widespread and indiscriminate use of land mines has resulted in a humanitarian disaster in which civilians have been the primary victims, if not always the main targets. No one knows how many innocent men, women and children have been killed or maimed by land mines. Many die in isolation, unable to reach the medical care that can save them. Stemming the epidemic of wounds provoked by the use of mines requires that these weapons be outlawed once and for all.

The Ottawa Convention marks a historic moment in the development of international humanitarian law, also known as the law of armed conflict. Never before has a weapon in such widespread use been totally prohibited. That such a treaty even exists bears witness to the determination of more than 1,000 nongovernmental organizations worldwide, other international organizations including the United Nations, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and dozens of governments from around the world.

It reflects the influence of international public opinion in setting limits on what is acceptable, even in time of war. It is a visible sign that humanity is not powerless in the face of destructive technology.

Regrettably, a few major governments will not sign the treaty in Ottawa. At the treaty negotiations in Oslo in September, the temptation was strong to weaken the prohibitions to allow governments more time, or more opportunity, to use anti-personnel mines, and thus to encourage those in doubt to sign on. But the overwhelming majority of governments realized that an effective global ban required a truly effective treaty: "No exceptions, no reservations and no loopholes," in the words of Nobel Peace Prize winner, Jody Williams.

History has shown us that prohibitions on the use of specific weapons, such as poison gas and exploding and expanding bullets, are rarely universally agreed upon from the beginning. But with time, these prohibitions have been accepted and respected by all. I truly believe that the same will occur with land mines. Already, the principle that the international community's ultimate objective should be a total ban on anti-personnel mines is almost universally supported.

An enormous amount of work remains to be done. Governments outside the Ottawa process must be brought on board as soon as possible. Millions of anti-personnel mines must be cleared from fields civilians long to start farming again. Millions more must be taken from stockpiles and detonated in safety. And thousands of mine amputees, the vast majority of whom have been sadly neglected, will require a lifetime of rehabilitative care and assistance to restore their dignity and to ensure a chance for social reintegration.

The Ottawa Treaty has made these distant challenges realistic and achievable. We must simply see our commitment through until the end.

The success of the international campaign against land mines shows that public opinion and human perseverance should never be underestimated or ignored. The Ottawa Treaty to ban land mines is truly a victory for humanity.

The writer is president of the International Committee of the Red Cross. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1897: Balkan Deal?

VIENNA — A great sensation has been caused by the statement made in Hungarian papers that an agreement has been come to between Russia and Austria, under which Russia is to be allowed a free hand in Asia Minor, in return for which Austria is at liberty to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina. The annexation of Bosnia would be opposed to the principle of the *status quo*, and, moreover, the present state of occupation by Austria so closely corresponds with complete incorporation that it resembles annexation.

1922: Lenin's Vow

MOSCOW — Lenin's appearance at the Opera House, his first in public since his recent illness, was the signal for a tremendous outburst of enthusiasm from a crowd of 5,000 people. Lenin renewed his promise of yielding nothing to capitalism permanently, and he said: "Socialism won't come to-day, to-morrow, or the day after to-morrow. It may be two or three years hence. But in the end, all Russia will be Socialist."

1947: China Votes

SHANGHAI — China went to the polls for the first time in her long history to usher in what is called "a new era in democracy." Paper dragons carried on trucks and flags waving in the cold breeze were the biggest signs of election life in this leading Chinese city as 170,000,000 voters all over the nation started balloting to select 3,024 delegates to the National Assembly. The elections are not expected to mean much in themselves because China is as yet unaccustomed to voting. As one observer put it, "elections themselves are not important, but the fact that there are elections is."

هكذا من الأصل

صكذا من الاصل

This Christmas, Buy 310 Gifts For The Price Of One And We'll Give You 110 Years Of History

No crowded stores or traffic jams, no wrapping or mailing, and a gift that will be valued and enjoyed, day after day, week after week, month after month.

This Christmas, give a gift subscription to the International Herald Tribune to anyone you think would appreciate receiving a cosmopolitan, comprehensive and concise newspaper throughout 1998. Handsome gift certificates announcing your gift will be sent to you for you to mail or to give in person.

Do they have a particular interest? To make your gift both affordable and thoughtful, you can give a subscription of either 1, 2, 3 or 6 days.

And for each gift subscription you give of 3 or 6 days per week YOU will receive a FREE COPY of The Front Page 1887–1997.

The Front Page

is a fascinating archive. 150 reprinted front pages, in a hardcover 27 x 37 cm book, it shows how the leading lights and landmark events of the past 110 years made headline news in the world's first and only international daily newspaper.

Special Daily Features!

Monday: Monday Sports.
Tuesday: Style with Suzy Menkes.
Wednesday: Stage/Entertainment.
Thursday: Health/Science.
Friday: Leisure.
Saturday: Art with Souren Melikian/ The Money Report.

Currency		1 per wk	2 per wk	3 per wk	6 per wk
Austria	Sch	1200	2400	3300	6.000
Belgium/Lux	B.Fr	2870	5700	7700	14,000
Denmark	Dkr	710	1400	1900	3,400
Finland	FM	450	950	1300	2,400
France	FFr	400	800	1070	1,950
Germany	DM	140	280	390	700
Great Britain	£	44	90	115	210
Greece	Dr	18,000	37,000	50,000	90,000
Ireland	Irl	45	93	125	230
Italy	Lire	105,000	210,000	280,000	510,000
Netherland	Fl	160	300	440	790
Norway	N Kr	710	1400	1900	3,500
Portugal	Esc	10,600	21,200	28,000	51,000
Spain	Ptas	10,000	21,000	30,000	55,000
Sweden	SKr	680	1360	1900	3,500
Switzerland	SFr	125	250	340	610

Please send the gift certificate to:
me ☐ the recipient ☐
This offer is available to recipients in Europe only, who are new subscribers.

Return your completed coupon:
Fold this page according to the instructions printed on the back and mail using the free reply service. Alternatively fax the coupon to: (+33) 1 41 43 92 10

Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Yes, I would like to give a 12 month gift subscription to the IHT. If I order for 3 or 6 days per week I will receive a **FREE** copy of **The Front Page 1887-1997**. I have ticked the 1,2,3 or 6 days I want to give. ☐ Mon. ☐ Tues. ☐ Wed. ☐ Thurs. ☐ Fri. ☐ Sat.

22-11-97

☐ My check is enclosed (payable to IHT)
☐ Please Charge my:
☐ Amex ☐ Diners ☐ Visa
☐ Access ☐ Mastercard ☐ Eurocard
Credit cards will be charged in French Francs at current exchange rates.
Card No.: _____
Exp. Date: _____
Signature: _____
For business orders indicate your VAT No.
_____
(IHT VAT Number FR747320021126)

☐ Please invoice me:

My Details
My IHT Subscription No. (if applicable): *SPA* _____
Mr./Mrs./Ms. Family Name: _____
First Name: _____
Job Title: _____
Mailing Address: _____
Postal Code: _____ City: _____
Country: _____
Home Tel. No.: _____
E-mail address: _____

Please send my gift subscription to:
Mr./Mrs./Ms. Family Name: _____
First Name: _____
Job Title: _____
Mailing Address: _____
Postal Code: _____ City: _____
Country: _____
Home Tel. No.: _____
E-mail address: _____

Please start the subscription on: d m y

CMAS

For more information call the following numbers or e-mail us at subs@iht.com

Belgium: 0800 17538
France: 0800 437437
Germany: 0130 848585
Italy: 167 780040
Luxembourg: 0800 2703
Netherlands: 06 0225158
Sweden: 020 797039
Switzerland: 0800 555757
United Kingdom: 0800 895965
Other Countries: (+33) 1 41 43 93 61

FIRST FOLD

By air mail
Par avion

IBRS/CCRI NUMBER: PHQ-D/5223/PR

NE PAS AFFRANCHIR
NO STAMP REQUIRED

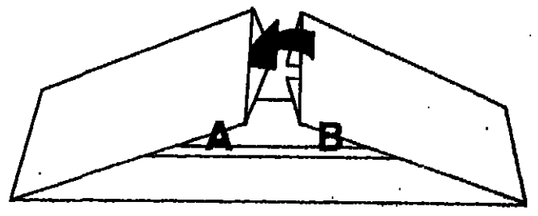
REPONSE PAYEE
GRANDE-BRETAGNE

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
AA256
P.O.Box 995
LONDON EC1A 1AY
GREAT BRITAIN

P

SECOND FOLD

THIRD FOLD



FOLD IN SEQUENCE
First fold to Fourth fold.
Then tuck Flap B into Flap A.

FOURTH FOLD

B

صكاين الاصل

Playing Hide-and-Seek With Iraq's Warheads

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — For two years, United Nations inspectors have criss-crossed Iraq in pursuit of 25 warheads that are filled with some of the world's deadliest germs and designed to fit atop medium-range missiles. But so far, the inspectors say, each lead has dissolved in a highly dubious tale about the warheads' fate.

The weapons, Iraqi officials have said, survived the 1991 Gulf War by being hidden in railroad tunnels or buried on the banks of the Tigris River to protect them from U.S. and allied bombing raids. Months later, the Iraqis said, they were transported to a desert site called Nebai and destroyed in an attempt to conceal their existence.

But the United Nations' chief biological inspector, Richard Spertzel, said he and his colleagues "are now extremely doubtful" that any of the warheads were destroyed. Iraqi military officers and biological specialists have given conflicting accounts of when the warheads were moved or destroyed, which officials knew about it and what became of remaining parts. None of the warhead production records have been surrendered, raising questions about how many were made.

As a result, investigators suspect that the germ- or toxin-filled warheads, which are each roughly 3 feet wide and 10 feet long (.91 meters and 3 meters), could still be used with secretly constructed Al-Hussein missiles, which have a range of 400 miles (643 kilometers). Launched against a major city in the right weather conditions, UN officials say, the 40 or so gallons (150 liters) of anthrax or botulinum toxin that Iraq admits were stored in 21 of these warheads before the war could kill from 100,000 to a million people.

Even as UN inspectors resumed work in Iraq on Friday, UN officials said they were a long way from uncovering the full story of Iraq's biological warfare program, an effort that began in part with germs obtained by mail from a Rockville, Maryland, organization and grew into what the United Nations now regards as the most alarming and elusive of all the weapons endeavors undertaken by Iraq.

At the top of the inspectors' agenda is hunting down and destroying the warheads, as well as a host of other missing biological warfare products that could wreak havoc in the Middle East.

Australian Ambassador Richard Butler, chairman of the UN Special Commission on Iraq, said that deadly germs were still the most mysterious and dangerous weapon in Iraq's hands because they are easier and cheaper to make than other arms and can be deployed with less difficulty.

They remain, he said in an interview, the apparent weapon "of choice for Iraq," important enough for the country to forgo billions of dollars in revenue it could obtain if the program were fully disclosed and the UN Security Council lifted economic sanctions.

In a presentation to the Security Council on Wednesday, Mr. Butler and his colleagues said serious gaps remained in the commission's knowledge of the history, purpose and accomplishments of the germ warfare program. But UN officials said that, based on their own sleuthing and admissions by Iraq, they know already that it has deep roots and was one of the world's largest and most impressive forays into this macabre military realm.

A detailed account of the program was obtained in interviews with more than a dozen UN officials, U.S. military officers and intelligence officials, and a review of scores of documents related to the Iraqi program. The documents reveal that the covert Iraqi production effort involved at least seven facilities, and although its total staff was no more than a few hundred people, their work had broad scope.

The program included, for example, the production of 528 gallons of a potent carcinogen known as aflatoxin, which Iraqi scientists mixed experimentally with chemical agents widely used for riot control. UN officials have speculated that Baghdad's aim was to spray the chemical on Kurdish or other ethnic minorities, producing an untraceable spike of cancer in these groups years later.

Iraqi biologists also studied how to use bacteria and toxins to lay waste to the economies of enemy countries by destroying crops and animals. The country also experimented with highly novel methods of delivering disease to enemy territory, attempting at one point to equip a MiG-21 jet fighter with spray tanks and make it operable by remote control. Baghdad's ambition was to command the plane to fly over Israeli territory, begin releasing germs once it crossed the border and eventually to crash-land it, UN officials said, citing private Iraqi statements.

Perhaps the most remarkable facet of the germ program is that so much of it escaped notice by the countries considered most adept at collecting intelligence in the Middle East: Israel, the United States and Britain. Iraqi engineers, for example, were able to produce the rockets, bombs and warheads in secrecy, leaving U.S. and allied officials in the dark about whether and how they might be used during the Gulf War.

Only after the war did Western analysts fully understand that Iraqi scientists had acquired all of the building blocks of its germ weapons program with little difficulty from reputable suppliers in Europe and the United States.

Iraq purchased strains of anthrax and botulinum toxin from a biological supply outfit in Rockville, for example. Several fermenters used to grow the germs were supplied by well-known firms in Italy and Switzerland, which never suspected Iraq's real aim. A third firm in Germany evidently knew what the fermenter it supplied was to be used for, UN officials said.

Moreover, in perhaps the preeminent intelligence failure of the war, each of the three facilities where Iraq has admitted manufacturing biological and toxin weapons escaped notice before the war and survived it intact.

Jassim Mohammed/The Associated Press

Major General Nils Carlstrom of Sweden, a UN monitoring official, checking that all luggage was unloaded on arrival in Baghdad on Friday.

U.S. Wary as UN Team Returns to Iraq

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BAGHDAD — A team of United Nations' weapons inspectors, including Americans, returned to Iraq on Friday after an agreement hailed by the Iraqi and Russian press but treated with caution by the United States.

Washington underlined its skepticism by moving more warplanes and ships into the Gulf.

President Bill Clinton said the return of the inspectors was an "important achievement" and called for continued vigilance against a revival of Iraq's weapons programs.

"We must be constantly vigilant and resolute, and with our friends and partners we must be especially determined to prevent Saddam's ability to reconstitute his weapons of mass destruction program," Mr. Clinton said of President Saddam Hussein.

Speaking at a White House ceremony at which he received a medal for his Arab-Israeli peace efforts, Mr. Clinton said the UN inspectors' return "is an important achievement for the international community."

"It shows once again that determined diplomacy backed by the potential of force is the only way to deal with Saddam Hussein," Mr. Clinton said.

"We must make sure that inspectors are able to resume their mission unimpeded," he said. "They must be able to proceed with their work without interference, to find, to destroy, to prevent Iraq from building nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and the missiles to carry them."

Baghdad expelled six American inspectors on Nov. 13, saying they were spies. The UN chief arms inspector withdrew the whole team the next day.

The inspectors, numbering between 70 and 80, flew into Iraq from Bahrain to resume their monitoring of the destruction of Iraq's weapons. They traveled to Baghdad from Habbaniya airport, 100 kilometers (60 miles) to the northwest, in cars and a bus.

Iraq reversed course under an arrangement brokered by Russia, which promised to press for the lifting of sanctions. Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq said Russia had promised to work for a "just and fair diplomatic solution." But he acknowledged that the UN Security Council's permanent members had offered no specific commitments.

Ath Thawra, the newspaper of the ruling Ba'ath party, said: "Our latest battle with the world oppressors in America has led to a great victory worthy of pride and glory. We have proved to everyone that we have a national iron will."

Russian media basked in the glory of staging a rare diplomatic coup by negotiating a way out of the crisis. "This success is the first of its kind for several years," the daily Nezavisimaya Gazeta said. It said Moscow had acted "as a world power averting what had at first seemed an inevitable war in the Gulf."

But Secretary of State Madeleine Albright said Russia could not influence the United States in getting the sanctions lifted, and the White House insisted Mr. Saddam got nothing for backing down.

The U.S. aircraft carrier George Washington arrived in the Gulf overnight, a U.S. Navy spokesman at 5th Fleet headquarters in Bahrain said. It is the second carrier battle group to be sent to the Gulf in six weeks.

Meanwhile, Mr. Aziz traveled to Damascus on Friday in the first such visit by a top Iraqi official since Baghdad and Damascus cut relations 17 years ago, when Syria sided with Iran in the Iran-Iraq war. Mr. Aziz flew in from Cairo, where he had met with Foreign Minister Amr Moussa. *(Reuters, AP)*

■ Monitoring Seen as Weakened

Barbara Crossette of The New York Times reported earlier from the United Nations, New York:

Although Iraq has agreed to allow UN inspectors back to Baghdad, officials and diplomats here said they feared they will return as a weakened force, facing the same intransigence as in the past but possibly with less ability to uncover weapons of mass destruction that Mr. Saddam has had three weeks to hide.

The officials feared that their work could be compromised by any promises Russia may have made to Iraq that it would press for an early end to inspections, emboldening the Iraqis to become even more defiant and devious than before. And they are concerned that during the period since Oct. 29, when on-site inspections ended, the Iraqis may have hidden more evidence, destroyed monitoring equipment and perhaps assembled weapons or produced toxic substances and stored them away.

Some equipment under surveillance, including machinery in arms production, is now missing, moved away in the absence of inspectors.

Bill Richardson, the U.S. delegate to the United Nations, said that the absence of inspectors would make the commission's work even harder in coming weeks.

Russia's Balancing Act

How to Stand Up to U.S. but Avoid Conflict

By Daniel Williams
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Russia's successful mediation in the Iraq arms-inspection crisis vividly demonstrated the balancing act that is central to Moscow's foreign policy: a keen desire to show independence in world affairs balanced against a necessity to avoid conflict with the United States.

Because Russian complaints about the dominant role of the United States in the world form the background music for Russian policy, an impression has been created of growing hostility.

Certainly, the days of unquestioning cooperation with America that marked the last years of the Soviet Union are over, Russian observers say. But they pointedly argue that Russia cannot afford a break with Washington.

"Russia is likely to deviate from the United States only on the margins," said Andrei Kortunov, director of the Russian Research Foundation. "But the name of the game now is still integration with the West, the quest for financial credits, the need for investment, so full independence of action is limited."

Viktor Kremenyuk, deputy director of the USA-Canada Institute, said: "The period of romantic love for America is over, but this doesn't mean we fight with America. It would be pointless. We want, however, to underscore the independence of Russia as an international player."

Russia's role with Iraq is almost a textbook case of the two faces of its foreign policy, deftly put into play by Foreign Minister Yevgeni Primakov.

On the one hand, Mr. Primakov expressed Russia's opposition to U.S. threats to use force against Iraq. He also pledged to take Baghdad's case for easing the United Nations' trade embargo on it to the UN Security Council. At the same time, Mr. Primakov held firm on the central demand of the United States: Iraq would have to let Americans be part of UN arms inspection teams.

In a stroke, Mr. Primakov demonstrated that Russia can stand up to Washington and still be a responsible power.

In remarks made on Russian television Thursday, he stressed both aspects. "It is natural that we insist that Iraq carry out all UN resolutions," he said. "Russia achieved this without the use of force, without the use of weapons."

Some Russian observers perceive the beginnings of a Primakov doctrine in the yin-yang framework of independence and nonconfrontation. A writer in the newspaper Nezavisimaya Gazeta said the doctrine meant Russia would "develop relations with the West but play independently in other areas" and build its own links with China and other Asian countries as well as in the Middle East.

Russia's yearning for independence stems in part from domestic political concerns. Subordination to the United States is an emotional issue, at least among Communist and nationalist politicians who form a majority in Parliament.

"Russia still tries to measure itself against the United States, even though we have neither the resources nor power to do so," said Konstantin Eggert, a commentator on international affairs for the newspaper Izvestia.

"If Russia is not going back to square one of confrontation, certainly there is a trend of going back to square three, of at least standing up and being counted."

Symptoms of this urge also have been evident in recent public statements by President Boris Yeltsin. In China recently, he agreed with his host, President Jiang Zemin, that no single power — that is, the United States — should dominate the world. Last month in Strasbourg, he told European leaders that Russia, Germany and France should create a "political triangle" and a Europe independent of Washington.

NEWS ANALYSIS

During a visit by Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto, Mr. Yeltsin boasted of new, warm relations with Japan and put them in the context of competition with Washington. Mr. Yeltsin said he would telephone President Bill Clinton so that he would not "worry" about Moscow's new rapport with Tokyo.

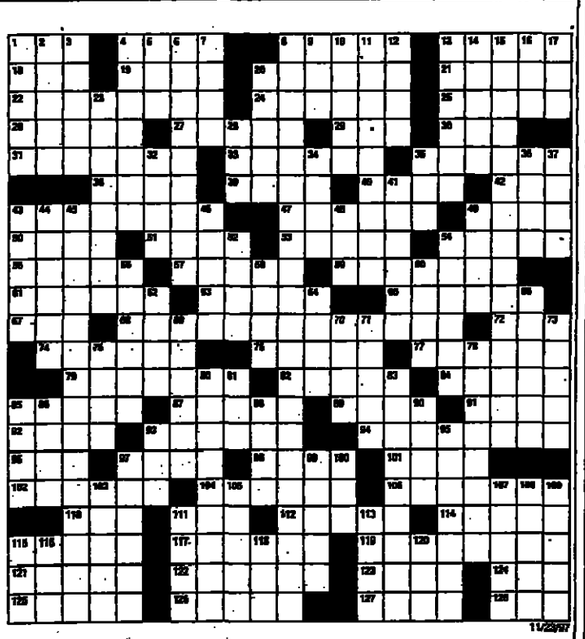
In the Middle East, there are economic reasons for diverging from U.S. policy. Russia has long regarded Iraq as a potentially lucrative business partner and arms customer. UN sanctions, in place since Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in 1990 — though its occupation of Kuwait was ended by the 1991 Gulf War — impede that relationship and make it impossible for Russia to collect as much as $10 billion owed by Baghdad in debts dating to the Soviet era — which also ended in 1991.

Russia is also eager to do business with Iran, another country blacklisted by the United States. Moscow hopes to supply Tehran with technology for large industrial projects and for oil exploitation.

So far, however, the economic stakes in keeping good relations with Washington appear to outweigh such dealings. The United States is a potential source of high technology and investments. Expectations of loans from the World Bank and help from the International Monetary Fund also depend on good relations with Washington, Russian observers contend.

Good relations with the United States have become a gauge of the strength of economic reform in Russia. As Russia is perceived to be Westernizing in the United States' image, some foreigners and Russians see reforms progressing. Many regarded Russia's acquiescence to NATO expansion as a symptom that Russia can only go so far in opposing the United States.

FOR PEANUTS By Christopher Hurt and Derek Tague



11/22/97

ACROSS
1 Shakespearean prince
4 In stitches
8 Lacked, briefly
13 Footnoted
18 Moscow's locale: Abbr.
19 Swift Malay boat
20 Grammy-winning Carey
21 One of the 12 tribes of Israel
22 Strip's bête noire
24 Poppy plant derivative
25 Seasonal songs
26 Experienced one
27 Plug
29 She follows an order
30 Math branch: Abbr.
31 They may be just
33 More apt to bore
35 Early alias of 68-Across
38 Snow construction
39 "Finnegans Wake" wife
40 Prime
42 Evian, notably
43 Best Director of 1992
47 Fashion designer Pucci
49 Noble
50 Direction at sea
51 Bra specification
53 Promotes
54 "—— Davis Eyes" (1981 #1 song)
55 News broadcast closer
57 Maynard G. of 60's TV
59 Peeper pleaser
61 Revulsion
63 "Dallas" Miss
65 Counting aid
67 Old geographical units.
68 Strip's creator, born 11/26/22
72 Door sign
74 Having a gap
76 Depth: Prefix
77 Clean-lined
79 Manhattan neighborhood
82 Loud, resonant sound
84 Great Western Forum player
85 "The Prince and the Pauper" star, 1937
87 —— profit'
89 Pound sound
91 Giving
92 Western wolf
93 Grease pencil, for one
94 Skaters do them
96 Wing
97 Stove or washer: Abbr.
98 Gremlins, Pacers, etc.
101 Fluid ——
102 Strip's cry of disgust
104 "Hooray!"
106 Monorail vehicle
110 Mariner's dir.
111 Checkup sounds
112 Fully anesthetized
114 "... two mints ——!"
115 Adam of "Chicago Hope"
117 Short shots
119 Predecessor of the strip
121 Clark's big role
122 French town opposite Brighton
123 First name in exploration
124 The Lion of God
125 Particles
126 Cloyingly charming
127 Young newts
128 Capitol Hill V.I.P.: Abbr.

DOWN
1 Brought on
2 Designer Simpson
3 Alan and Cheryl
4 Song ——
5 Slip up
6 Strip's smallest character
7 Baby caretaker
8 Popular proverb from the strip
9 Greek nickname
10 Steak —— (flambéed dish)
11 With 80-Down, Frieda's do in the strip
12 Next
13 Treat on a toothpick
14 Sicilia or Capri
15 Strip's apparition
16 Sushi offering
17 E.R. figures
20 Wear black, perhaps
23 Old-fashioned cold remedies
28 Training overseer?: Abbr.
32 Stepped
34 Unracy
35 Start with Cone or Cat
36 Playmobile
37 When to sing 25-Across
41 Petit chanteur
43 Brings in
44 Restrained, after "on"
45 Strip's comforter
46 "Melancholia" engraver
48 Seine sight
49 Govt. antidiscrimination org.
52 ——-mell
54 1992 Earth Summit host
56 Jelly ingredient
58 Blister
60 R.B.I. producers, often
62 Whale of a captain?
64 Book before Job: Abbr.
66 Sister of Helios
69 Pub fixture
70 Tobacco mouthful
71 Kind of card
73 They're not cool
75 River known for disastrous floods
78 Japanese hand scroll
80 See 11-Down
81 Indy quest
83 Strip's trademark remark
85 Dog hounder
86 "Damn Yankees" vamp
88 Type of tide
90 Fierceness
93 Abbr. on a ticket
95 Schedule listings
97 Airline employees
99 Perfume, as at Macy's
100 But, to Brutus
103 Pool
105 "The best —— to come"
107 Rum mixers
108 Hopping joint?
109 Gum
111 Pierce player on TV
113 Stylish magazine
115 Humerus site
116 Density symbol
118 DHL alternative
120 Plastered

©New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz.

Solution to Puzzle of Nov. 15-16

S	A	M	I	A	N		I	H	A	V	E	I	T			A	L	G	O	A
E	N	T	I	A		S	A	L	I	E	R	I		S	T	A	R	S		
G	A	L	L	M	Y	G	R	I	L	D	R	E	N		H	E	A	R	T	U
		L	I	A	N	A		R	I	A			H	E	A	V	E	N	O
C	H	I	N	T	T	R	A	P	S		G	H	O	S	T	P	I	S	T	
W	O	R	D			T	A	I	O		H	E	P	T	A					
A	W	A	I	T	S		I	R	R		O	P	S			T	I	G	L	O	O
P	E	R	S	E	U	S				C	R	A	C	K	O	F	D	A	W	N
				C	R	U	M	B		Y	U	L		E	P	A	U	L	E	T
S	T	O	P	S		R	E	A	P	S		E	Y	E		M	I	R	A	
C	O	L	A		G	L	A	S	S	B	R	E	A	K	E	R		T	O	R
O	N	I	T		A	I	D		B	E	S	T	E	D		J	O	N	E	S
R	E	V	E	N	U	E		A	A	S		E	D	U	F	F				
C	L	I	N	E	D	R	I	V	E	S				V	O	T	A	R	E	S
H	Y	A	T	T			L	I	E		R	I	P		L	E	A	R	O	N
				T	E	S	L	A		A	R	R	E			G	O	O	D	
C	L	A	Y	P	E	S	O	N		C	L	O	S	E	C	A	L	L	S	
A	L	S	O	R	A	N			A	H	A		A	R	G	O	N			
G	A	Y	W	O	R		C	R	A	V	I	N	S		L	E	N	A	T	I	C
E	M	E	N	D	S		R	O	L	O	N	D	A		B	U	R	I	E	T	Y
Y	A	T	E	S			T	I	G	I	N	E	S	E		E	D	D	R	A	I	S

Winners!

of the IHT Landmark Competition

Congratulations to the following winners of the IHT's Landmark Competition, celebrating the 110th anniversary of the newspaper:

GRAND PRIZE

A free 10-year subscription to the International Herald Tribune

Mr. José Hernanz, Wien, Austria

110 RUNNER-UP PRIZES

A copy of "The Front Page 1887-1997", featuring 150 historic IHT front pages.

Ms. Caroline Aiken, Albuquerque, NM, U.S.A.
Mr. Willem Aldersmoff, Brussels, Belgium
Mr. Nicholas Ashby, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Mr. Samuel H. Austin, S. Payton, NY, U.S.A.
Ms. Karam Ayouby, Alexandria, Egypt
Mr. Ulrich Bachteler, Stuttgart, Germany
Ms. Dani Barkai, Jerusalem, Israel
Mr. Georges Baum, Jerusalem, Israel
Mr. Raymond Berard, Castelnau-le-Lez, France
Mr. Steve Bernard, Geneva, Switzerland
Mr. Florian Blohm, Bremen, Germany
Mr. Kalman Bomstein, Moscow, Russia
Mr. Dmitri Bounine, Kiev, Ukraine
Mr. Pavel Bratinka, Prague, Czech Republic
Mr. Thomas Braun, Bonn, Germany
Mr. Raphaël Brenner, Paris, France
Mr. Hassidah Brickman, Ra'anana, Israel
Mr. Jermyn Brooks, Friedrichsdorf, Germany
Mr. Mario Büsser, Pully, Switzerland
Mr. Henrik Jan Dadema, Den Bosch, Netherlands
Mr. Konrad De Vries, Stuttgart, Germany
Ms. Serène Delmas, Toulouse, France
Ms. Caroline Devillez, Wezembeit-Oppen, Belgium
Mr. Constantin Doukas, P. Psychiko, Greece
Ms. Bettina Eckermann, Wiesbaden, Germany
Mr. Eberhard Eder, Vienna, Austria
Mr. Trem Edwards, Kloof, South Africa
Mr. Patrick Fannin, Berlin, Germany
Mr. Michel Fay, Moelan-sur-Mer, France
Mr. Pierre Fay, Cejarhurst, NY, U.S.A.
Mr. Robert Fogels, Plaisir, France
Mr. Tamas Foti, Brussels, Belgium
Ms. Charlotte Fowtes, Ta Katsuki, Japan
Mr. Chieko Fujiwara, Tokyo, Japan
Mr. Heinz Gaertner, Vienna, Austria
Mr. Tomas Galan-Argüello, Madrid, Spain
Ms. Isabel Geddes Da Filicaia, Florence, Italy
Ms. Cristina Geron Persenico, Monastier di TV, Italy
Mr. Paul Gran, Kfar Saba, Israel
Ms. Adeline Guilhen, Paris, France
Mr. Mordecai Hahn Markowitz, Nirit, Israel
Mr. Erik Hammege, Oegstgeest, Netherlands
Mr. Gregory Harmati, Budapest, Hungary
Mr. Stewart Hay, Manama, Bahrain
Mr. William Hay, Manama, Bahrain
Mr. Gustav Henningson, St-Genis, France
Mr. Michael Hirsch, Budapest, Hungary
Mr. Anthony Holmes, Stockholm, Sweden
Mr. Michael Hook, Andover, Hampshire, U.K.
Mr. Christian Iversen, Hamm, Germany
Ms. Izabela Jablonska, Paris, France
Mr. Christian Jessen-Klingenberg, Oxford, U.K.
Mr. Hugh G. Johnson, Algiers, Algeria
Mr. Jim Jordan, Newcastle, U.K.
Mr. Péter Józan, Budapest, Hungary
Mr. Minoru Kawai, Tokyo, Japan
Mr. Eizo Kinoshita, Nishinomiya, Japan
Ms. Chantal Kiolbassa, Stuttgart, Germany
Mr. P.J. Kruger, Madrid, Spain
Mr. Michel Lemaire, Paris, France
Ms. Amy Rita Lewis, Tokyo, Japan
Mr. Raimo Litell, Gothenburg, Sweden
Mr. Michael Lynch, Lisbon, Portugal
Mr. Gershon Maas, Haifa, Israel
Mr. Baligh Mahmood, Abu Dhabi, U.A.E.
Mr. Roni Maoz, Kibbutz Kfar Glickson, Israel
Mr. Pierre Marcoux, Montreal, Canada
Mr. Wilfrid Marie, Subang, Malaysia
Mr. Peter Martin, Bangkok, Thailand
Mr. William Mills, Hong Kong, China
Mr. Sebastian Molineus, Paris, France
Mr. Kishore Mukhi, Gran Canaria, Spain
Mr. John Nakhosteen, Bochum, Germany
Mr. Dirk Neumann, Reutlingen, Germany
Mr. Ba-Tay Ngo, Le Mans, France
Mr. Sean O'Neil, Versailles, France
Mr. Berge Oknayan, Milan, Italy
Mr. René-Olivier Orlean, Paris, France
Mr. Alfonso Celso Ouro-Preto, Paris, France
Mr. Jose V. Pascar, Buenos Aires, Argentina
Mr. Glenn Pierce, Breuillet, France
Ms. Laura Pyke, Paris, France
Mr. Tse-Kwang Quek, Singapore
Mr. S.R. Qureshi, Kaiserangst, Switzerland
Mr. Richard R. Rice, Encamp, Andorra
Mr. Alexander Robinson, Eindhoven, Netherlands
Mr. Joseph Rosenberg, Lawrence, NY, U.S.A.
Mr. Robert Rosner, Beaconsfield, U.K.
Mr. Giovanni Scaramelli, Turate, Italy
Mr. Jacob Shapiro, Los Angeles, CA, U.S.A.
Mr. Robert Smalley, Audierne, France
Mr. Henk Smid, Breda, Netherlands
Mr. Ben Sommer, Beersheva, Israel
Mr. Jan Vincens Steen, Oslo, Norway
Mr. Craig Stevenson, Surabaya, Indonesia
Mr. Frederic Stone, The Hague, Netherlands
Mr. Setsuko Sumiyoshi, Yokohama, Japan
Mr. Georges Tabbal, Luxembourg
Mr. John Tarkas, Athens, Greece
Mr. Charles Thibo, Wolfen, Germany
Ms. Elizabeth Thomas, Carouge, Switzerland
Mr. Ted Thornton, Jakarta, Indonesia
Mr. Gilles Tousignant, Dhaka, Bangladesh
Ms. Lam Trân, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
Mr. Bassam Tueni, Beirut, Lebanon
Mr. Marc Van Eeckhoudt, Beerse, Belgium
Mr. Daniel Vermeer, Leiden, Netherlands
Mr. Luc Vuurmans, Lully, Switzerland
Mr. George Walmsley, Brasilia, Brazil
Mr. Gilbert G. Zimmerman, Rancho Mirage, CA, U.S.A.

ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT

EGYPTIAN BUSINESS COMMUNITY SPEAKS TO THE WORLD

The Business community of Egypt, represented by all of the businessmen's associations, the federation and the chambers of commerce, the federation and chambers of industry and all of the Non-Governmental organizations are outraged by the recent murderous incident in Luxor. We grieve deeply with the families of the victims and we share with them their immense sorrow and loss. For it has come to be that their loss is a loss to all Egyptians, a deep wound that we will have to heal together.

The people of Egypt have always maintained a heritage of love, peace and civilization to mankind and we are determined to continue to do so.

The private sector of Egypt that we represent, in industry, in trade, in agriculture and most of all in tourism, has strengthened its resolve to forge forward in the development of our country. Our faith in our institutions is unchanged, our support is unwavering and we will maintain our investment plans unchanged. Our factories will expand, we will produce more, export more and bring to the people of Egypt the prosperity that they deserve. We are determined not to let small bands of criminals divert us from our goal of prosperity. We pledge our firm support to our leadership and Government as they continue to implement the program of reform and change that is currently under way in our drive towards progress and growth that would benefit each and every Egyptian.

Egypt has come a long way in its reforms, it has built an economy that can grow and prosper. It has restored its financial balances and freed its institutions from the shackles of the past. These are achievements we intend to preserve at any cost. The resources of the Egyptian private sector that we represent are pledged to protecting these successes. This is a day of national resolve. We ask the international financial community to join us in our stand against the powers of darkness, and ignorance, and to join us to forge ahead in the prosperity of our country.

Terrorism, is a sad phenomenon of our times. It knows no boundaries, no country, no culture, and no limit. It is indiscriminate in its evil and destruction. It is a scourge that we have to deal with together as one. One humanity, one community united in its determination to live in peace and harmony.

THE FEDERATION OF EGYPTIAN INDUSTRIES

هكذا من الأصل

ADVERTISEMENT

Long Odds and Wild Estimates at Medieval Masterpiece Sale

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — It was to be a unique sale, the first almost entirely devoted to the medieval art of champlevé enamel liturgical objects, from processional crosses to reliquaries, censers and candlesticks. It certainly was one that could never be repeated, because so little worth looking at remains in private hands.

The "Keir Collection" sale conducted Thursday at Sotheby's included half a dozen masterpieces that any museum would want, of a kind hardly to be found in the market. They graced until 1971 the house of one of the greatest European collectors in the second half of this

SOUREN MELIKIAN

century, the late Ernst Kofler-Truniger of Lucerne, and were then bought by Edmund de Unger, also a famous collector, who added a few pieces. Success, even triumph, seemed a certainty. Instead, it was a fiasco.

In just two hours, the auctioneer, Simon de Pury, no longer with Sotheby's, who had been called back for the occasion to defer to the wishes of the consignor, struggled against the odds. A glance at the printed estimates of the first great pieces must have been enough to convince the auctioneer, even though medieval art is not his field, that he was in for a rough ride. After what could have been a promising start, in which the first 15 lots all sold well, the first severe mishap occurred.

A small, superb plaque of the third quarter of the 12th century, made somewhere in the Mosan area, possibly in Liege or Aachen, carried a $750,000 to $1.2 million estimate. Bidding started at $400,000 and petered out almost forthwith at $460,000. Another plaque of the same period and presumably the same area, estimated to be worth $450,000 to $750,000, underwent a similar fate. Laid on the block with an opening bid of $200,000, it never took off.

Throughout the sale, the biggest lots thus died an instant death. Among these, two were particularly shocking. The first was a rectangular plaque with two angels standing side by side, their legs concealed by small mounds and their heads tilted toward each other as each sways a censer with one hand. The rhythm, the expressions, the intensity of the colors make it one of the greatest masterpieces of champlevé enamel art. The plaque, once attached to a processional cross made in Limoges around 1185 to 1195, is one of four surviving pieces — the only one still in private hands.

But when de Pury opened the bidding at $1.7 million, dealers looked up in amazement, some of them openly contemptuous. The plaque remained unsold when de Pury's hammer came down on a $2.1 million bid, called out by him. Admirable but wildly overestimated gets you nowhere these days.

The second casualty that should never have been is one of the key works of three-dimensional figuration in champlevé enamels. The Virgin and Child, known as "La Virgen de las Batallas," is believed to have been preserved in the Abbey of San Pedro de Arlanza near Burgos from the Middle Ages until 1836. The 12-inch-high (30-centimeter-high) enthroned Madonna is a wonderful example of small-size Romanesque sculpture. But it stood no chance of selling as the hammer came down at $2.4 million — three times the estimate it should have carried to tempt bidders.

Even more absurd is the failure to sell one of the great and famous reliquaries in champlevé enamels, known as "The

Sotheby's

Rectangular plaque of two censing angels, Limoges c. 1185 to 1195, remained unsold.

Madrid chasse" because it was in a Madrid collection in 1906. It then passed into one of the most famous collections of Ancient and Medieval objets d'art formed in the first part of this century, that of Adolphe Stoclet of Brussels. Later, it was sold at Sotheby's London by a member of the family, Philippe Stoclet, in 1965, when Kofler-Truniger paid £600 to get it.

The chasse is not just famous, it is startlingly beautiful. The object should have scored on every count. But as de Pury called out the first bid, $1.9 million, and quickly counted "$2 million, $2.1 million, $2.2 million," the professionals attending stared in disbelief. They did not budge.

Nearly all the important pieces that sold that day did so below their lowest estimates. An admirable chasse with the Holy Women at the Tomb, made in Limoges around 1185-95, thus cost its buyer $530,000, far below the "low estimate" set at $827,500 (with premium), but still a great deal of money. Throughout the sale, the desire to buy was evident, but there is a limit to everything, and the highly informed buyers who sat in the room made sure the message got across.

In the end, 68 lots out of 97 found takers. They added up to just over $4 million, less than one quarter in value of the evening's knockdown. Such a disaster owes little to the current financial market uncertainties. It should never have been allowed to happen.

The failure illustrates the degree of self-delusion attained by auction houses, whose managements sometimes seem to think that all they need in order to extract the desired prices is a commensurate propaganda effort that will reach a new audience.

It sometimes works in Contemporary Art, where the words used to describe it matter as much as what the eye sees. And, indeed, the strange mise-en-scène at Sotheby's viewing suggested an intention to reach the public that goes to Contemporary Art exhibitions.

The presentation isolated most objects in single niches. But, in order to jolt visitors into attention, someone had thought of introducing here and there, not an object, but a hairy human leg, incongruously coming down into the niche from the top — the rest of the incumbent's body was fortunately not visible. In another niche, one could gaze at the back of a woman reclining on her side, covered with large pimples.

The schoolboyish attempt at flirting with Surrealism did not attract new buyers, and merely struck old ones as distasteful, out of character with Sotheby's customary sophistication. As they studied the printed estimates or muttered to each other about those only given on request, exasperation was perceptible.

HOW Sotheby's with its long experience could have erred so wildly remains a mystery. How de Unger, the great collector, the supremely cultivated European, the skilled financier with an insider's understanding of the art market, its psychology, and not least, its price structure, could have gone along with the whole charade is even more baffling.

Perhaps the renowned investor was unable to resist the temptation of trying to pull a financial coup against the better advice that his other persona as a great connoisseur-collector would have given him. His objects remain as great as ever and should not be affected in the long run by this slip-up. But it was all rather unnecessary.

Dealers had come from all over the world. Alain Moatti of Paris, Jan Dirven of Antwerp and others were there. They laughed as they walked out. For the first time in years, they had scored heavily (even if by default) in the undeclared war pitching the art trade against the auction houses.

France and Germany: A Fateful Attraction

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — From the end of the 18th century to the end of the 19th, relations between France and Germany were marked by a deep mutual admiration and a number of fatal misunderstandings. The French Revolution first stirred the Germans to enthusiasm, but this abated when Napoleon crossed the Rhine with his armies. A few years later the Prussians paid a return visit. They came back with a vengeance 50 years later, in 1870, breeding fierce nationalism on either side.

The interesting if somewhat laborious exhibition at the Petit Palais, "Marianne et Germania, 1789-1889," traces this ambivalent relationship through a crucial century, stressing the many things the two countries undeniably had in common.

An intriguing selection of 320 paintings, sculptures and documents opens, appropriately enough, with a number of preposterous figures personifying the two nations: on the one hand, the French Republic (the hefty bronze on the Place de la Republique in Paris is in this vein), on the other, "Germania" got up as a Wagnerian blonde with drawn sword keeping defiant watch on the Rhine.

Yet beyond the posturing and mutual suspicion, the exhibition suggests — and Michel Espagne convincingly argues in the indispensable catalogue — that the cultural and literary histories of both countries were so inextricably fused that neither is intelligible today without reference to the other.

This also applies to the interaction between French politics and German philosophy. Heinrich Heine summed it up splendidly: "German philosophy," he says, "is merely a dream of the French Revolution: Kant was our Robespierre."

A roster of pioneering figures attests to this intense and mutual fascination: Madame de Stael (whose 1814 book on Germany was hailed by Goethe and banned by Napoleon), the composer Hector Berlioz, the sculptor Pierre-Jean David d'Angers and the painters Eugene Delacroix and Fantin-Latour.

Alongside these, we have a gallery of rarely seen portraits of eminent Germans: Kant, Heine, Hegel, Schopenhauer, Friedrich Schlegel and others, but also those of important, if less famous figures — writers, musicians, publishers and translators — who kept a loyal Franco-German dialogue going throughout the century.

One of the curiosities of the exhibition is no doubt the score of the "Eroica" Symphony on which Beethoven struck out the original dedication to Bonaparte after hearing that the French general had been proclaimed emperor. The composer's fury is still obvious: His pen ripped a hole in the page.

THE French in the 19th century thought of the Germans as a nation of philosophers and peaceful, apolitical dreamers — the sort of bookish, pipe-smoking souls seen in J.P. Hasenclever's 1843 "Reading Room." In a sense, as Heine implied, this was not very far from the truth, but it could be fatal to despise politics when power was held by such cynical professionnals as Bismarck.

Astutely manipulating Napoleon III into declaring war on Germany in 1870, he achieved his real purpose, the unification of Germany, ceremonially proclaimed by Wilhelm of Prussia's coronation as German Emperor in the Versailles Hall of Mirrors. A portrait of Napoleon III at Sedan catches the pathetique quality of the French defeat.

France thus humiliated and penalized, the stage was set for disasters to come. Gustave Dore's large grisaille painting "L'Enigme," 1870, one of the few topical works of the period to stand the test of time, is a poignant meditation on this conflict and its unforeseeable consequences.

"Marianne et Germania, 1789-1889, un siecle de passions franco-allemandes," at the Petit Palais to Feb. 15, and "Marianne et Germania," Goethe Institut, 17 Avenue d'Iena, to Dec. 19.

Lorenz Clasen's rendering of "Germania," 1860.

Art Cologne, Leaner and Cleaner

By David Galloway

COLOGNE — For its 30th anniversary show, Art Cologne, which closed on Sunday, shed a few unsightly pounds. Closing one hall and reducing the participants by 13 percent, Art Cologne took the first therapeutic step toward the leaner image appropriate to the not so gay '90s. Further reductions are promised for next year's megashow

The long-overdue shift in policy lured back a number of gallerists — including London's redoubtable Annely Juda — who had absented themselves in protest against a carnival atmosphere and a dilution of standards. But Cologne was also responding to Berlin's Art Forum, inaugurated in 1996 as an elegant, consistently professional "salon" of contemporary art.

Earlier this month, the second installment of Art Forum confirmed Berlin's focus on the contemporary, while Cologne embraces all periods and genres of the art of this century. A total of 230 galleries from 19 countries presented works ranging from Picasso to Plessi, Lissitzky to Twombly. Even African sculpture found a place. Dusseldorf's Simonis Gallery sold its entire stock, at prices from 100,000 to 200,000 Deutsche marks ($57,000 to $115,000).

Whether the increased presence of "ethnic" artifacts indicates the opening of a collectibles niche or a certain insecurity about the art of our time is a moot point. Art Cologne, in any event, scarcely seems the appropriate venue for arguing the case. With 82 foreign participants — including galleries from Peru, South Korea and Venezuela — there was in any case no shortage of exotic signatures.

Conspicuously absent were the Americans who once lent the Cologne fair such contagious chutzpah. Only two New York gallerists — Margarete Roeder and Howard Schickler — were on hand, and the latter's program focuses on early Russian moderns. In fact, the market is continuously churned by such vigorous trans-Atlantic tides that the origin of the participating galleries is more or less irrelevant to the international tone.

Dusseldorf's Hans Mayer, for example, offered museum-quality works by the Americans Robert Longo, Tom Wesselmann, Barry Flanagan and Bill Beckley. He and his colleague Hans Strelow both presented monumental reliefs by Frank Stella. At Carsten Greve, an uncannily organic-amorphous sculpture by Louise Bourgeois changed hands for an imposing 845,000 DM.

While the continuing uncertainties of the market make some gallerists reluctant to reveal sales figures, others regard their successes as evidence of a return to normalcy. This is the case with Annely Juda, which sold a large-format work by Ben Nicholson for 900,000 DM. Marwan Hoss (Paris) found a buyer, at 250,000 DM, for a painting by Hans Hoffman, while Cologne's Gmurzynska Gallery sold a superb Lyonel Feininger canvas for 400,000.

Galerie Bastelhaberg

Bogdan Hoffmann's "Koln" at the Art Cologne fair.

SUCH prices indicate a steadying, by no means inflationary market for works of quality by established artists. Analysts were even more heartened, however, by steady sales of works priced below 100,000 DM — a threshold that younger, less experienced collectors are more likely to cross.

Among the fair's most powerful statements were the black-and-white photographs of the Iranian-born, New York-based Shirin Neshat, which overlay ensembles of faces, hands and weapons with exquisitely flowing calligraphy to comment on gender roles, religious fundamentalism and violence. At 3,300 DM each, they quickly found takers. So, too did virtually all of the small-format paintings of Eberhard Haverkost — coolly reductionist, chalky studies of anonymous faces and facades. A protégé of Dresden's enterprising Gallery Lehmann, Haverkost was one of 24 younger artists given free space at the fair, where their top price was limited to 7,000 DM.

The youngest of these newcomers, Juni Kraijer of the Netherlands, also works in a realist vein, recording banal scenes in lyrically beautiful pastels. Otherwise, the clear trend among the newcomers was toward installations and sculptures. The latter trend was also echoed in Cologne's new sculpture park, which will focus on temporary but long-term presentations by contemporary artists. And next year's Art Cologne will feature a special section devoted entirely to sculpture.

Of the 72,000 visitors to this year's Art Cologne, comparatively few were buyers, but many nonbuyers made contacts that will eventually lead to acquisitions. This spin-off effect is one every serious gallerist values highly — and cultivates. It encourages a healthy process of long-term growth as opposed to the flash-in-the-pan effect of those concentrating on investment potential. And it was their intervention that motored the inflationary trends of the 1980s.

Such investors were again under way at Art Cologne, spurred both by shaky stock markets and the generally robust auction results of the last year. Despite the fiasco of Sotheby's recent sale of the Evelyn Sharp collection, art has regained something of its speculative appeal. That tendency was reinforced by the appearance of the latest Art Compass published by Germany's leading financial magazine, Capital. From top-of-the-pops Bruce Nauman to Tony Oursler at 100th place, the annual list is based on a complex point system reflecting the artists' participation in major exhibitions and articles on their work in the art press. Highest marks in the aesthetic Olympics are given for participation in the Kassel "documenta" and the Venice Biennale. In general, such criteria ignore the fact that some artists decline to participate in group exhibitions of any kind or even withdraw completely for a time to consider new positions.

Nonetheless, the number of visitors threading through the corridors of Art Cologne with the freshly printed Art Compass made clear that such shopping guides — which also rate artists' prices as "very reasonable," "reasonable," "correct," "expensive" and "very expensive" — are again in fashion. Nor do they contradict the commercial function of such fairs. Yet the true lifeblood of the art scene remains the engaged collector who, regardless of the size of his purse, buys with passion and conviction. Even with love.

David Galloway is an art critic and free-lance curator based in Germany.

ARTS

M & M OBJETS D'ART
FINE COLLECTORS JEWELLERY
PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS
RARE AND EXCEPTIONAL CHRISTMAS GIFT
Le Parc Palace
5, Impasse de la Fontaine
98000, Monte Carlo
Tel: 00 377 93 30 19 60

UNIQUE
Collector sells Quality Collection of
IRANIAN ISPHAHAN NAIN CARPETS
60 pieces of Top Quality
Tel: +33 (0)4 94 65 47 55
Fax: +33 (0)4 94 65 45 13

Wish to purchase an Important Oil Painting by
Max Liebermann
of a Café, Restaurant or Street Scene
in Berlin or Wannsee
Contact N. Bernstein in New York at (212)288-3002

Catherine Charbonneaux
Commissaire - Priseur
Modern Paintings & Sculptures - Contemporary Art - Primitive Art
Sunday, November 3, 1997, 14th at Drouot, Room 10
on exhibition Saturday, November 22 - 11.00 - 18.00
Sunday, November 23 - 11.00 - 12.00
ARMAN - ATLAN - CÉSAR - CHAISSAC - DAUMIER - S. FRANCIS - LAMBERT-RUCKI - LA FRESNAYE - LÉGER - LEHMBRUCK - LEPLAE - RENOIR - RODIN - VANTONGERLOO
L'ART DE DECOUVRIR DES VALEURS SURES
134, rue du faubourg-Saint-Honore 75008 Paris
Tel: 33 (0)1 43 59 66 56 Fax: 33(0)1 42 56 52 57

auction sales
IN FRANCE
PARIS
DROUOT RICHELIEU
9, rue Drouot 75009 Paris - Tel.: 01 48 00 20 20
Monday, December 1, 1997
Room 14 at 2:00 p.m. Window Objects XVIII - XIX Century, Tie Pins - Ancient Watches XIX - XIX Century. Etude TAJAN, 37, rue des Mathurins, 75008 Paris, tel.: 33 (0) 1 53 30 30 30 - fax: 33 (0) 1 53 30 30 31. Internet: http://www.tajan.com - Email: tajan@worldnet.fr
Tuesday, December 2, 1997
Room 16 at 2:15 p.m. Furniture and Furniture Objects. Etude TAJAN, 37, rue des Mathurins, 75008 Paris, tel.: 33 (0) 1 53 30 30 30 - fax: 33 (0) 1 53 30 30 31. Internet: http://www.tajan.com - Email: tajan@worldnet.fr
Wednesday, December 3, 1997
Room 14 at 2:15 p.m. Important Wines and Spirits. Etude TAJAN, 37, rue des Mathurins, 75008 Paris, tel.: 33 (0) 1 53 30 30 30 - fax: 33 (0) 1 53 30 30 31. Internet: http://www.tajan.com - Email: tajan@worldnet.fr
Thursday, December 4, 1997
Room 2 at 2:15 p.m. Ancient and Modern books, books concerning Lebanon and Middle East, letterism, papers with original letter headings, manuscripts. Etude TAJAN, 37, rue des Mathurins, 75008 Paris, tel.: 33 (0) 1 53 30 30 30 - fax: 33 (0) 1 53 30 30 31. Internet: http://www.tajan.com - Email: tajan@worldnet.fr
Friday, December 5, 1997
Room 7 at 2:15 p.m. Paintings, Drawings, Sculptures XIX - XX Century. Etude TAJAN, 37, rue des Mathurins, 75008 Paris, tel.: 33 (0) 1 53 30 30 30 - fax: 33 (0) 1 53 30 30 31. Internet: http://www.tajan.com - Email: tajan@worldnet.fr
Sunday, December 7, 1997
Room 10 at 3:00 p.m. Abstract and Contemporary paintings. Etude TAJAN, 37, rue des Mathurins, 75008 Paris, tel.: 33 (0) 1 53 30 30 30 - fax: 33 (0) 1 53 30 30 31. Internet: http://www.tajan.com - Email: tajan@worldnet.fr
In NEW YORK please contact Ketty Maisonrouge & Co, Inc. 16 East 65th Street, fifth floor, N.Y. 10021. Phone: (212) 737 35 97 / 737 38 13 - Fax: (212) 861 14 34.

THE INTERMARKET

☎ +44 171 420 0348

FRIENDSHIPS

EDITH BRIGITTA FAHRENKROG
THE INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP AGENCY IN EUROPE

MATCHING THE RIGHT PARTNERS IS MY BUSINESS. PERSONAL INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE IS MY SERVICE. CONFIDENCE IS MY HIGHEST PRIORITY.

FRANKFURT — HEAD OFFICE: FRANKFURT, DAILY 3 - 7 P.M. 60316 FRANKFURT/MAIN, ELISENBACHSTR. 51, GERMANY. TEL: +49 - 69 - 43 19 79 • FAX: +49 - 69 - 43 20 66

PARIS — PARIS OFFICE: MON - FRI 9 A.M. - 6 P.M. PARIS 75008, 72 RUE DU FAUBOURG-ST-HONORÉ. TEL: + 33-1- 40 07 86 87 • FAX: + 33-1- 40 07 80 40

NEW YORK — U.S.A. OFFICE: NEW YORK, MON - FRI 9 A.M. - 4 P.M. NEW YORK, NY 10019, 730 FIFTH AVENUE, 9TH FLOOR. TEL: (1) 212 - 333 - 8785 • FAX: (1) 212 - 333 - 8720

SOUND INDIVIDUAL CONFIDENTIAL — PERSONAL APPOINTMENTS ARE ALSO POSSIBLE IN: ROME - GENEVA - LONDON - MIAMI LOS ANGELES - SINGAPORE - HONG-KONG

YOUNG, SMART AND CLASSY LADY (USA)...
SHE - IN HER EARLY 40'S/1.78 - IS BASED IN THE WONDERFUL AREA OF THE US NORTH EAST COAST. A BEAUTIFUL AND FASCINATING NATURE, SMART, TALL AND SPORTY WITH A GRACEFUL NATURAL ELEGANCE. WITH CAPTIVATING CHARM AND A CHEERFUL CHARACTER. WONDERFUL WARMTH AND ENERGY. SHE IS SUCCESSFUL IN HER CAREER (UNIV. GRADUATE) BUT HER PRIVATE LIVE IS VERY IMPORTANT TO HER. A CHARISMATIC LADY WITH LOTS OF INTERESTS - A PASSION FOR SAILING (OWN YACHT) - WITH A CAPACITY TO SMILE, TO LAUGH AND WITH A GOOD COMPREHENSION OF BUSINESS-LIFE AND ALSO A GOOD LISTENER. SHE HAS AN EXCELLENT BACKGROUND AND LIFE-STYLE. AND SHE FEELS FREE AND INDEPENDENT TO LIVE EVERYWHERE WITH THE RIGHT PARTNER.

MONTE CARLO - LONDON - LOS ANGELES...
A MAN OF THE WORLD, 40/1.86, AN INT'L SUCCESSFUL ENTREPRENEUR. HE IS MANAGING HIS LARGE ENTERPRISE WITH GREAT PASSION AND NATURAL POWER. AN ELEGANT APPEARANCE. DARK HAIRED. A MEDITERRANEAN TYPE WITH THE TYPICAL CHARM. AN INDEPENDENT CHARACTER. NATURE LOVING. WARM HEARTED AND ROMANTIC. HE LIVES IN HIGH STANDARDS. A MAN OF GREAT TEMPERAMENT. TENDER AND STRONG WITH A GREAT SENSE FOR TRADITION. HE LOVES SPORTS ACTIVITIES: WATERSPORTS (LARGE YACHT WITH OWN CREW), TENNIS, GOLF AND FLYING (OWN PLANE). HIS GREAT INTEREST IS FOR FINE ARTS AND HE IS VERY ENGAGED IN HUMANITARIAN PROJECTS. HE WISHES TO OFFER THE BEST OF EVERYTHING TO THE RIGHT WOMAN AT HIS SIDE.

A FANTASTIC CHARMING SPANISH BEAUTY...
IN HER YOUNG 30'S. BEAUTIFUL AND FASCINATING, WITH AN EASY GRACEFUL ELEGANCE AND ENCHANTING NATURE. A BRIGHT PERSONALITY. FROM AN UPPER CLASS TRADITIONAL FAMILY. WITH AN EXCELLENT EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND (MBA, DEGREES IN INT'L. LAW, SEVERAL LANGUAGES, PIANO) AND A LOT OF INTERESTS: DEEP SEA DIVING, HORSEBACK RIDING, MUSIC, ETC. A VERY COSMOPOLITAN AND SOPHISTICATED WOMAN, SMART, VIVACIOUS AND WITH A GREAT SENSE OF HUMOR. A CHARISMATIC BEAUTY WHO WANTS TO SHARE GREAT ASPECTS OF LIFE WITH THE RIGHT PARTNER.

PLEASE CALL

WORLDWIDE ELITE — gabriele thiers-bense — MARRIAGE MEDIATION

the sophisticated introduction...

- WEALTHY AUSTRIAN ELITE -
A WORLD-CITIZEN with LEGENDARY CHARMS!
(PHD) - 40/6'0" tall, slim, very handsome... plus perfect manners - Accustomed to - and perhaps a little spoiled by - success and inevitable admiration! Being the genuine cosmopolitan, world-travelled, fluent in four languages with Degrees from Elite-Universities, he is in the enviable situation to establish an undisturbed privacy pursuing entirely his convictions and "personal necessities", such as AN ENCHANTING WIFE FOR A LIFE-TIME & CHILDREN! - With these "assets" he seeks to perfect and share his enriching, international "sans-souci" life. The definitely "lucky woman in question" is around 30 & of excellent descent - ONLY FOR MARRIAGE!

Exclusively for you...
Personally since 1975
Tel.: +49 - 89 - 649-2205
Fax: +49 - 89 - 649-2224

...to the best in international society

FAMOUS & LEADING SCIENTIST with a WORLDWIDE REPUTATION...
... AND CERTAINLY one of the VERY RARE AND MARVELOUS HUMANS on this planet! - Distinguished late fifties, 6'1" tall and of splendid appearance he represents NOBILITY & ELITE in perfection... - Knowledgeable of all countries & cultures he documents comprehensively extraordinary achievements as his predestined life's duty! - Besides his supreme academic status he enjoys as member of the traditional high society in Europe & the United States the greatest respect and esteem, yet he has remained humble with incomparable gentility - A worthy woman will here receive paradise on earth bound in love & beauty on the most privileged coasts. ONLY FOR MARRIAGE!

Daily 11-19 hrs. • Germany • 82031 Munich-Grünwald • Otto-Heilmann - Str. 5 • By appointment

Represented in Paris — Berlin — the USA — Singapore — Melbourne

Active for you on a worldwide scale

Claudia Pischel-Knies. The favorite partnership agency of the world's select circles for more than 20 years. We establish contacts among the most distinguished clientele: educated, cultured personalities of the top of society, the business elite and international VIPs.

HE is one of the few really notable, global entrepreneurs
Though European, he still is what Americans so respectfully refer to as a 'self-made man'. He is among the 'great' of this world and at home all over the globe. A gentleman per excellence, he stands out for his noble-minded character and impressive personality - having achieved almost everything in his life: prestige, an immense fortune, a dream villa (with staff) straight out of 'Dynasty', a magnificent dream yacht, private jet, a dream island of his own on the East Coast as a second residence with private golf course and airfield... and yet, he is missing the most important part: a real 'beauty' (no matter which nationality), up to her early 40s, tall, slender, preferably blonde, sportive, natural and ladylike, style and taste are a must...you may look forward to a fabulous, extraordinarily luxurious life beyond your wildest dreams (security even after his death) - Love and warmth, laughter and happiness is what he longs for! Often he is to be the guest of honour at an exclusive gathering of America's upper class (where the great of the world are among themselves). You can meet him there but if you prefer to get acquainted in a more private atmosphere. The 'guest wing' is at your disposal, as well as a beautiful, sunny beach: waterskiing, golf, tennis or a trip in his jet - and a brilliant cook is waiting to pamper you.

One of the outstanding Asian beauties from a most distinguished multinational family:
grown up in an international atmosphere, graduated in the USA, a gorgeously feminine, radiant creature with the typical maidenly charm (and figure) of a young woman in her late 20s... from one of the (tremendously) rich and powerful Hong Kong families (... if this exceptional young lady is suitable for you, you will certainly know what a fabulous background this stands for). Residences in the USA and Europe. A European or American man of stature with international outlook, of no matter which professional line (artist, entrepreneur, lawyer, architect, or computer business) would be the man for her to respect! This man will find her not only a dream of a woman: of exotic beauty, full of grace and tenderness, musical and sportive, but also a sensible partner to stand at his side!

Do you feel impressed? Please call us: You can reach us daily from 3 to 7 p.m., also Sat/Sun
Head offices - Europe, Germany, Frankfurt - Ms. Hoffmann. T (0049) 69/242 77 154 or Munich T(0049) 89/29168077, Fax (0049) 89/29168079

Friendships

ENGLISH BLOND ROSE (44), Sophisticated, very attractive lady, well educated with laughter in her eyes & beauty in her soul, has a great passion for love & life. Well travelled & now at a crossroad; seeking a worldwide new direction & a truly successful international businessman. This is a sincere & genuine advert. Tel: +44 1386 833 788 or Box 448, IHT, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH

ASIA, SWITZERLAND AND ITALY. Attractive Swiss single lady in her 40s wants to meet partner to spend entertaining common spare time and perhaps more. Cultivated, good-looking businessman, university-bred man or artist between 45 and 65 years old. Please send brief curriculum vitae with recent picture to Box 468, IHT, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

BLOND GERMAN LADY, in her 40ies, cosmopolite, afrophile, perfect French, good English, rather natural than sophisticated, would like to spend the second half of her life with a successful, caring gentleman (+50) of any nationality. Fax +49-228-373651

PARIS, company lawyer, blonde, green eyes, 1m65, slim, feminine, sentimental, 41 years old, would like to build couple with man living in Paris, open, reliable, cultivated and with same social culture. Box 462, IHT., F- 92521 Neuilly Cdx. Tel: Nathalie Bucist. Tel: 33 (0)1 42 97 45 45

ASIAN LADIES seek marriage. Details: ICE BREAKERS, 545 Orchard Rd, 10-03 Far East Shopping Ctr, Singapore 238882 Tel: 65-732 8745, Fax: 65-235 3780, http://www.gs.com.sg/icebreakers.

DANISH LADY, 44, wants to meet Businessman Tel: UK 171 7307688 or Box 288, IHT, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E9JH

FRENCH SINGLE LADIES seek serious friendships with anglophone men. ABAC Tel +33 (0) 1 4272 0834 or 4570 8094

THAI LADIES WISH TO MEET YOU ! alexclass@asianet.co.th - PO Box 3 BANG Or 10704 BANGKOK THAILAND

GENERAL

See Monday's Intermarket
for Recruitment, Education, Secretarial, Internet Services.
To advertise contact Sarah Wershof
on +44 171 420 0326
or fax +44 171 420 0338
A GREAT DEAL HAPPENS AT THE INTERMARKET

Announcements

FEELING low? - having problems? SOS HELP crisis-line in English. 3 p.m - 11p.m. Tel: Paris (01) 47 23 80 80

Announcements

BAREME AS 24
AU 22 NOVEMBRE 1997
Prix Hors TVA en devise locale (traduction disponible sur demande)
Remplace les baremes anterieurs

FRANCE (zone C) en FFR - TVA 20,6%
GO: 3,81 FOD*: 2,37
SC97: 5,37 SCSP: 5,22

UK (zone B) en /l - TVA 17,5% (final 5%)
GO: 0,5642 FOD*: 0,3476

ALLEMAGNE (zone I) DM/I - TVA 15%
ZONE I - G :
GO: 1,09
ZONE II - I :
GO: 1,06 SCSP: 1,45
ZONE III - F :
GO: 1,05 SCSP: 1,46
ZONE IV - F :
GO: 1,07 SCSP: 1,48

BELGIQUE en FB/I - TVA 21%
AU 21/11/97
GO: 22,64 FOD: 11,05
SC97: 33,06 SCSP: 31,16

HOLLANDE (zone2) NLG/I - TVA 17,5%
GO: 1,321 FOD: 0,829
SC97: 1,957 SCSP: 1,906

LUXEMBOURG en LUF/I - TVA 15%
GO: 19,48

ESPAGNE (zone A) en PTAS/I-TVA 16%
GO: 84,83
SC97: 103,45 SCSP: 107,59

* Usage reglementé

Announcements

Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

SUBSCRIBER CUSTOMER SERVICE: For questions or queries about the delivery of your newspaper, the status of your subscription or about ordering a subscription, please call the following numbers: EUROPE, MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA: TOLL FREE - Austria 0660 8120 Belgium 0800 17538 France 0800 437437 Germany 0130 848585 Greece 00800 3312 1506 Italy 167 780040 Luxembourg 0800 2703 Netherlands 0800 022 5158 Sweden 020 797039 Switzerland 0800 555757 UK 0800 895965 Elsewhere (+33) 1 41439381 THE AMERICAS: USA (toll-free) 1-800-8822884 Elsewhere (+1) 212 7523890 ASIA: Hong Kong 2922 1171 Indonesia 809 1928 Japan (toll-free) 0120 464 027 Korea 3672 0044 Malaysia 221 7055 Philippines 895 4948 Singapore 325 0835 Taiwan 7753458 Thailand 277 4485 Elsewhere (+852) 29221171

Auto Rentals

RENT AUTO DERGI FRANCE: Weekend FF500. 7 days FF1500. Tel: Paris +33 (0)1 4368 5655. Fax (0)1 4353 9529.

Auto Shipping

SAVE ON CAR SHIPPING. AMESCO, Kriibbestr 2, Antwerp Belgium. To/From US, Africa. Regular Ro-Ro sailing. Free hoist. Tel: 323/231-4239 Fax 232-8353

Autos Tax Free

25 YRS OCEANWIDE MOTORS worldwide supply of cars AUDI, Mercedes, Porsche etc. new & slightly used. I.e. smart buy BMW 740iAL '95/63tkm fully loaded DM 58,100 tax free. Call Germany +49-211-4493930 fax 44939322

ATK WORLDWIDE TAX FREE CARS. Export + shipping + registration of new & used cars. ATK NV, Terrinciclei 40, 2930 Brasschaat, Belgium. Phone: +32 3 6455002. Fax +32 3 6457109. ATK, since 1959

EUROPE AUTO BROKERS, INC Tel:Holland 31(0)30-6064494 Fx6060994

THANKSGIVING

Celebrate the biggest American holiday in the tradition of the AMERICAN DREAM.
Come with family or friends for a complete dinner with all the "fixins".
(Adults - 200F • Children - 100F)
RESERVE NOW
AMERICAN DREAM CAFE
21, RUE DAUNOU
75002 PARIS
TEL: +33 (0)1 42 60 99 89

MAZAL TOV
International Jewish marriage and partnership agency
Monaco
Tel: +377-93253589 Fax: +377-93504472
With feeling, care and success, I have been internationally involved for many years in my jewish marriage and partnership agency. I was able to help make many marriages and partnerships possible. Maybe this is something for you? I look forward to receiving your call or fax.

PROMESS INTERNATIONAL

New concept in high quality encounters
36, rue de Bassano 75008 Paris (Mº George V)
Tél: 01 44 31 20 12

A TOUCH OF PARISIAN CLASS
NATHALIE BUCLET
Votre "chasseur de cœur" arranges quality encounters. Attentive, personal service.
NI AGENCE - NI CLUB
Paris: +33 (0) 1 42 97 45 45
Fax: +33 (0) 1 42 97 49 79

Meeting Point

DINING OUT IN ZURICH? Enjoy the company of a versatile female conversation partner. Tel: +49-172-418 8324.

DINING OUT

AMSTERDAM

HAESJE CLAES
Real Dutch Cooking. Open from lunch until midnight. Spuistraat 275.
Tel : 624 99 98. Reservations recommended. All major credit cards.

DE VLIEGENDE SCHOTEL
Vegetarian kitchen.
Open daily 16.30 - 23.30
Kitchen open 17.30 - 22.15
NIEUWE LEUESTRAAT 162
Reservations: 020- 6252041.

NEUILLY

FOC LY
The most popular Chinese restaurant
Recommended by famous gastronomic guides.
New dishes & menus for lunch. Private dining rooms.
79, av Ch.-de-Gaulle, Neuilly. T. 01.46.24.43.39.
& 71, av. Sullivan Paris 7th. T. 01.47.53.27.12.

PARIS 6th

LE BILBOQUET
A jazz temple since 1947 which hosts the greatest jazzmen.
At the heart of Saint-Germain-des-Prés for dinner or a drink.
Gastronomical menu at a reasonable price.
13, rue Saint-Benoît. T. 01 45.48.81.84.

Yugaraj
You can sample the spicy, aromatic tandoori dishes that are becoming rage in France...
"Frommer's 97" (air conditioned)
14, rue Dauphine. T: 01 43 26 44 91

PARIS 6th

CHEZ GANDHI
Recommended for top gastronomy. Guides of France "not to miss" (air conditioned) 41, rue Dauphine. T. 01 44 07 08 06 - 01 43 29 01 29.

PARIS 9th

TY - COZ
Fish, Shellfish, Seafood. Evening menu 170 FF. Closed Sunday & Monday evening. 35 r St Georges. Air Conditioned. Tel.: 01.48.78.42.95 & 34.61.

THE FRIDAY'S
The American Bistro
Happy Thanksgiving
Great Food and Cocktails
Fun People...
8, Bld Montmartre Tel.: 01 47 70 27 20

VIENNA

KERVANSARAY
Turkish & kurt specialties, lobster bar, best seafood restaurant, 1st floor. Mahlerstr.9. Tel.: 5128943. Air conditioned. 80m. Open: Noon-3 p.m. & 6 p.m.-1a.m., except Sunday. Open holidays.

NANNIES/DOMESTICS

IMPERIAL NANNIES
BRITISH NANNIES GOVERNESSES BABY NURSES
Personally vetted, highly experienced and professional with excellent references.
AVAILABLE NOW
Open Monday – Sunday
Please telephone Alison Day NOW on
Tel: +44 171 589 6132
Fax: +44 171 589 0092
25 Thurloe Street, LONDON SW7 2LH (AGY)

Cinderella
Top agency est. 1982
NANNIES, MOTHER'S HELPS, BABY NURSES, AU PAIRS, GOVERNESSES
All staff interviewed Qualifications and references verified.
Tel: 44 171 499 3034 Fax: 44 171 499 3035

Nannies & Nurses
International Staff Agency
WE SPECIALISE IN THE PLACEMENT OF EXPERIENCED & QUALIFIED
* NANNIES * GOVERNESSES
* BABY MATERNITY NURSES
EXCELLENT CARE ASSURED
PLEASE TEL: 44 171 589 5789
OR FAX: 44 171 938 0740
20 BEAUCHAMP PLACE, LONDON, SW3

MONROE NANNIES
KNOWN INTERNATIONALLY FOR THE VERY BEST
NANNIES/MATERNITY NURSES
GOVERNESSES/MOTHER'S HELPS
All staff are fully experienced in the care of infants & young children & we provide a very professional & caring service
TEL: (44 171) 409 0910 FAX: (44 171) 629 4185
34 BROOK STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON W1

STAFF of DISTINCTION
Quality vetted staff immediately available. Our experienced Consultants are here to solve your staffing needs. Call now to discuss your requirements.
COUPLES • HOUSEKEEPERS
H.K./NANNIES • CHEFS/COOKS
BUTLERS/VALETS • ESTATE MANAGERS
No Registration Fee. Open Monday-Saturday
Tel: +44 171 589 5494/5
Fax: +44 171 589 0095
25 Thurloe Street, LONDON SW7 2LH (AGY)

Domestic Positions Wanted

HELLO I AM ENGLISH AND 48 YEARS old and have had a chronic financial set back but not down and out completely but need a residence to look after in peace and quiet to get back on the track. I am socially acceptable, tall and not difficult to look at. I would be prepared to look after your property with you in residence or vacant. I would care for it inside and out. I am very house trained and honest also straight. UK, Europe and USA preferred. Tel: +39521588278

PROFESSIONAL BUTLER-VALET is looking for a job with a single businessman anywhere in the world. Excellent references from Ambassadors and High Standing Families. For more information E-mail: YOGOFGOG@aol.com

UK & OVERSEAS AU PAIR AGENCY NANNIES, MOTHERS HELPS, all live-in staff. 87 Regent St. London W1R 7HF. Tel: 171 494 2929 Fax 171 494 2922

Domestic Positions Available

DOMESTIC STAFF-Highest calibre experienced Couples, Butler/House Managers, Nannies, Chefs, Housekeepers, & P.A's- all scrupulously vetted. HUTCHINSON's Employment Agency 44 (0)171 581 0010

Domestic Positions Wanted

FRENCH RELIABLE bilingual lady seeks job looking after children, secretarial or French lessons in New York. Box 445, I.H.T., 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

GENERAL

Autos Tax Free

new TAX-FREE used
ALL LEADING MAKES
Same day registration possible
renewable up to 5 years
We also register cars with (expired) foreign (tax-free) plates
ICZKOVITS
Alfred Escher Street 10, CH-8027 Zurich
Tel: 01/202 76 10. Fax: 01/202 76 30

Health/Medical Services

AROMATHERAPY-SWEDISH MASSAGE available day/night at your hotel/home. Call 7348918, Orchard Road, Singapore

PERMANENT CURE
Snoring/Sleep Apnea
www.zees.com

Legal Services

DIVORCE 1-DAY CERTIFIED
Call or Fax (714) 998-9695. Write: 16767 Beach Blvd. #137, Huntington Beach, CA 92648 U.S.A. - e-mail - wstorm@juno.com

DIVORCE IN 1 DAY. No travel. Write: Box 377, Sudbury, MA 01776 USA. Tel: 978/443-8387, Fax: 978/443-0183.

Christmas Gifts

THE PERFECT CHRISTMAS GIFT. Have your portrait painted by reputable French artist, specializing in portrait and genre paintings. Fax: 33 (0) 1 48744218

Colleges & Universities

BACHELOR'S, MASTER'S, PH.D. Religious Studies. Authorized. Accredited. Tel: 816-420-6850 Fax: 816-942-5949.

EARN UNIVERSITY degrees utilizing work, life & academic experience. For evaluation & information forward resume to: Pacific Southern University, 9581 W. Pico Blvd., Dept. 121 Los Angeles, CA 90035 USA

GET A COLLEGE DEGREE in 27 DAYS BS/MS/MBA/PhD., etc. including graduation ring, transcript, diploma. Yes it's real, legal, guaranteed and accredited. COLUMBIA STATE UNIVERSITY 1-504-455-1409 24 hours

REGISTERED ACCREDITED COLLEGE DEGREES. All subjects. Home Study. FAX: 319-354-6335 Tel:515-286-1588. Box 2804, Iowa City, IA 52244 USA E-Mail: amerwrld@web-hed.com

Business Opportunities

2nd PASSPORT $10 K. Also ELI, Diplomatic, Driver's License. E-mail: cquel@unet.net.ph Fax: 63-2-8317552

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

New Lower International Rates!

To the U.S. from
Belgium..... 31¢
France..... 27¢
Netherlands.. 23¢
Switzerland... 27¢
UK..... 17¢

- NO Set Up Fees
- NO Minimums
- NO Deposit
- Instant Activation
- Six-Second Billing
- AT&T Quality
- 24-hour Multi-lingual Customer Service

The Original
kallback
Tel: 1.206.599.1991
Fax: 1.206.599.1981
Email: info@kallback.com
www.kallback.com
417 Second Avenue West
Seattle, WA 98119 USA

Business Opportunities

A GIVE-AWAY Export Surplus, Ladies' coattail shirts, STOCK-LOT 7000 pieces. BEADED & EMBROIDERED: US$2.50/C & F. GSP-FORM-A CpO available. Enquiries to fax ++(63-2) 817-6693.

IRISH OFFSHORE COMPANIES £145 Contact: Irish Incorporations Ltd. Fax: +353-51-399921 E-Mail: irishinc@iol.ie

OFFSHORE COMPANIES. For free brochure or advice Tel: London 44 181 741 1224 Fax: 44 181 748 8558/8338 www.appleton.co.uk

START YOUR OWN PART-TIME business in telecommunication services. Applicable on mobile phones and telifax machines. Fax: (65) 3333325

Business Services

YOUR OFFICE IN LONDON
Bond Street - Mail, Phone, Fax, Telex
Tel: 44 171 290 9000 Fax 171 499 7517

Sales

MONTREAL, CANADA
Investment Opportunities
* 7-Story Concrete Office Bldg. 74,490 Sq. Ft. CDN$3,700,000
* 6-Story Concrete Apartment Bldg. 63 Apt. Units CDN$2,250,000
* 4-Story Brick Apartment Bldg. 43 Apt. Units CDN$1,175,000
Zurich Realties Inc. Montreal Chartered Real Estate Brokers
Tel: 514-484-3571
Fax: 514-487-6722

Real Estate for Rent

Paris Area Furnished

16th VICTOR HUGO, modern building, perfect condition, large dubble living, 2 bedrooms, beautiful equipped kitchen, FF15,000 net. Tel: +33(0)147644144

Paris Area Unfurnished

17th, near PARK MONCEAU, 5th floor, high class freestone building, 190 sq.m. 4 bedrooms/4 baths, 2 WCs. F20,000 net Tel: (0)1 46 22 68 97 & 06 11327474

Paris Area Unfurnished

PARIS, owner rents charming 2-room flat, between Porte Maillot and Pereire, 60 sq.m., 9th floor, equipped kitchen, balcony, parking, cellar, beautiful view, FF 7700 charges included. Call after 6:00pm + 33 (0)1 47471662 or 46371515

Switzerland

GENEVA, LUXURY FURNISHED apartments. From studios to 4 bedrooms. Tel: +41 22 735 8320 Fax +41 22 735 2571

Next Special Heading
REAL ESTATE IN AND AROUND PARIS ON NOVEMBER 28
For more details please contact:
INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE in Paris
Tel.: +33 (0) 1 41 43 93 85
Fax: +33 (0) 1 41 43 93 70
E-mail: classified@iht.com

Escorts & Guides

BELGRAVIA ORCHIDS
LONDON - EUROPE
THE FINEST & THE MOST SINCERE 18 - 38+ INTERNATIONAL BEAUTIFUL & ELEGANT STUDENTS SECRETARIES, AIR HOSTESSES & MODELS + AVAILABLE AS YOUR COMPANION 24 HOURS
Escort Agency Credit Cards Welcome
TEL: LONDON ++ 44 (0)
0171 589 5237

The Worlds most Exclusive and Expensive Escort Agency
- Worldwide -
"A CERTAIN STYLE"
Atlantic Group Supreme Division
++44 (0) 7000 74 46 46
info@atlantic-platinum.com
HAVE YOU SPOKEN TO FRANCES YET? She has that "Certain Style", Tel: ++44 (0) 7000 77 04 33 WHAT IS THE "JET-SET PACKAGE"?

HIGH SOCIETY
Worldwide Executive Escort Service
London Paris Zurich Brussels Prague Singapore Germany USA
HDQ ++44 (0) 7000 444476
info@high-society.net

INTERNATIONAL ESCORTS
World's First & Most Exclusive Service Models, Beauty Queens, Actresses Entertainers, Hostesses, Secretaries Multilingual Travel Companions
"Rated, "Best in New York" by New York Mag. Featured in international News Media & TV Video tapes & Photos available for selection. Credit cards accepted.
Hdqtrs: 1-212-765-7896
office@intl-escorts.com
USA & WORLDWIDE

SUPER MODELS OF SCANDINAVIA
WORLDWIDE TRAVEL
24 HRS
+44 (0) 7071 558 899
credit cards
Escort Agency

SWITZERLAND-GERMANY-BELGIUM
++31-20-427 28 27
Zurich-Geneva-Basel-Berne-Frankfurt-Mainz-Wiesbaden-Cologne-Bonn-Duesseldorf-Munich-Berlin-Brussels-Antwerp + A: Vienna
LONDON: (0)171-978 6606
COSMOS Escort Agency - Credit Cards

PARIS
APOLLO ESCORTS
service@apollo-consultants.com
+31-654-228-124

'ALL EUROPE ' MILAN ' ROME
Top Escort for Elite! 0335/6030953 cards

AMSTERDAM BERNADETTE
Escort Service & Dinner Dates
Tel: 631 63 36 or 631 06 43.

ARISTOCATS Escort Service
3 Shouldham St, London W1
0171 258 0090

HEIDI'S HIGH SOCIETY*VIENNA*PARIS RIVIERA*ZURICH*GENEVA*MUNICH
International Escort & Travel
Vienna ++43/1/535 41 04 all credit cards

ESCORT / GUIDE SERVICE. 27 years at the top for all kinds of entertainment. Photo models for dinner dates and shows. Stadhouderskade 64, Amsterdam +31 20 6701333 E-mail address: info@secret-affairs.nl

******** EUROCONTACT INT'L ********
Top local & travel service worldwide PARIS*STOCKHOLM*GENEVA*ZURICH RIVIERA*BRUSSELS*LONDON*VIENNA MILAN*ROME*all GERMANY & PRAGUE Escort Service Vienna ++43-1-212 0431

"GUYS & DOLLS ESCORT SERVICE" MILAN*ROME*ITALY*LONDON*PARIS BENELUX*LUGANO*GERMANY*SPAIN COTE D'AZUR*SCANDINAVIA*TOKYO Tel: +39 (0) 335 619 0436 Credit Cards

FAR EASTERN 0850 521 074 Japanese, Asian, Korean, Caribbean, Thai, Chinese, Malaysian & Philippino London Escort Agency

GENEVA PRETTY WOMAN Call 022 / 346 00 89 Escort Agency LAUSANNE-MONTREUX- BASEL ZURICH - CREDIT CARDS

NO.1 PARK AVENUE Escort Service Stunning Models and Air hostesses available as your companion. London Tel: 0171 976 2892 all credit cards

"BERLIN - FRANKFURT - ZURICH" "CARISMA ESCORT AGENCY" Tel: 0041-848 80 70 77 - Credit Cards

Amsterdam JAN BIK ESCORTS. For He and She. Escorts since 1967. Tel: +31(0)20 639 2451/420 3927

*** BARCELONA NINA *** TOP CLASS Escort Service. All credit cards. Tel: +34-9-296 86 98

BEAUTIFUL BRUNETTE 22 years Stunning figure, Feminine & Charming Private escort Service London 0956 139 996

BONN - FRANKFURT - COLOGNE CHARM & ESPRIT ESCORT SERVICE TEL. 0172 - 6992 007 NO CARDS

EXECUTIVE CLUB LONDON ESCORT SERVICE TEL: 0171 722 5008 Credit Cards

EMMANUELLE'S ESCORT SERVICE ** FRENCH SPEAKING ** LONDON only 0171 262 2866 All Cards

FRANKFURT & WIESBADEN Attractive, tall private escort & travel service. Tel. 0171 - 62 44 552, 24 hrs.

HIGH LIFE * VIENNA * 24 hrs. MOST EXCLUSIVE ESCORT SERVICE VIENNA ++43-1-3675690 all credit cards

JULIETTE (Blond Glamour Model) Educated Discreet Escort Service VIP's only. Call 0956 545 922.

*** MADRID GLAMOUR *** TOP CLASS Escort Service. English Before midnight. Tel: 34-1-373 88 38

MIA LOURE ENTERPRISES TEL: 212-689-1741 New York Escort Service

MONIQUE Beautiful Blond - High Class Private Escort Service Kensington Tel: 0171 835 1685

MUNICH *** PRIVATE Escort Service Attractive blond lady, 9 am - 9 pm Tel. +49 - 89 - 123 91 309

NATHALIE CHARMING and very Friendly Young Brunette, Private Escort Service London Tel: 0411 358 588

****NEW YOUNG ESCORTS**** London's Number One Escort Service. Tel: 0171 834 3339 - 24hrs

NICOLE YOUNG MODEL, very Pretty & Friendly Private Escort Service. London Tel: 0410 769 253

PRIME TIME ENTERPRISES Escort Service In New York City 212-279-8522

"TOP TEN" - FRANKFURT" Elegant Escort & Travel Service Please call 069 - 597 4338

* ZURICH * CAROLINE * Escort Service Tel: 077 790572

هكذا من الأصل

+44 171 420 0348

صكنا من الاجل

International Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

Monopolist? Microsoft's Chief Scoffs

By Elizabeth Corcoran
Washington Post Service

Jeff Christensen/Reuters

Bill Gates, the Microsoft chairman, talking about new products at a computer trade show in Las Vegas.

REDMOND, Washington — Bill Gates slouches on the sofa in his office and listens intently to the question. There is silence. His brow furrows. He fidgets, he rocks. He scowls.

"That's the most ..." He catches himself, but according to a colleague he was about to utter the classic Gates put-down: "That's the most random thing I've ever heard."

Mr. Gates, chairman of Microsoft Corp., may be one of the most powerful men in the world. But he is not a contented chief executive. In a recent interview at the company's corporate headquarters here, he railed against those who see Microsoft as anything but the guys in the white hats.

There are plenty of targets for his anger these days. The Justice Department is hauling his company into court. Ralph Nader, longtime representative for consumers, is badgering Microsoft about its dominance of the software market. His competitors in Silicon Valley continue to vex him, like invisible stinging gnats. In each case, Mr. Gates takes their complaints against the company personally.

"If you had to pick a part of the economy about which you, could say, hey, this part is working well, you'd have to pick software and the way software prices have come down," he said, rocking back and forth on his office sofa.

"Name another place where the prices keep coming down while the products improve. Just look at the amount of R&D you get for your software dollar now versus three years ago, six years ago, nine years ago. It's wild."

Mr. Gates was unwilling to discuss the Justice Department's complaints directly in the interview last week that had been arranged long before the government's complaints. What came through, however, was his frustration. Why, after all that Microsoft has done to help unleash the power of personal computers, is his company under fire?

"What is the most pro-competitive thing that's ever happened in the economy?" he demanded. "Personal computers connected to the Internet, by far." Microsoft has helped that happen, Mr. Gates said. And if his competitors don't like it, he suggested, then they should fight him in the marketplace.

Since Mr. Gates and a high school buddy, Paul Allen, founded Microsoft in 1975, it has grown into one of the most influential companies in the world. Microsoft's revenue for fiscal 1997 was $11.36 billion, but to Mr. Gates, the company is still a feisty start-up, poised to do battle against legions of giants.

"The culture of this company is that it feels like the competition is always on its tail," said Mike Murray, vice president for human resources and administration. "Most of us refuse to admit we have size" and market clout, he said.

"We want to be like, a small company."

The Justice Department took legal action last month against Microsoft, contending it had violated the terms of a 1995 consent decree by using its market clout in operating-system software to bolster the acceptance of its Internet "browser" software. Microsoft has countered that it is simply improving its products and giving consumers more value for their money.

The two sides are scheduled to appear before a federal court judge Dec. 5.

To Mr. Gates, Microsoft's mission is to remain a software company and to keep improving its core product, the Windows operating system, by adding new features such as the Internet browser. Every time it has done so, competitors have complained. But that is the price of progress, he suggested.

Recalling when Microsoft's operating system did not use graphics, Mr. Gates said: "Now you could say, why don't I freeze the operating system and not ever put a graphical interface in? Wouldn't that be more fun for the competitors? And, yes, if the goal is — at the cost of innovation — to help competitors, yes, there's lots of ways to rig the game."

Economists worry about monopolies for a simple reason. When a company has a lock on a market, it usually turns lazy and complacent. Eventually, the monopolist introduces fewer innovations and raises prices, largely because it does not worry that such changes will cost it many customers.

By that measure, Mr. Gates asks, how can anyone imagine that Microsoft is a monopolist?

"Why do we keep the price of Windows as low as we do?" he asked rhetorically. If, he went on, "an economist thought, 'Oh, this is a product without competition,' and computed what the price would be, they'd get a number five to 10 times higher than what it actually is."

"Because it is a competitive area," he added. His competitors see it differently. Scott McNealy, chief executive of Sun Microsystems Inc., contends that the spreading influence of Microsoft's family of operating systems winds up meaning there is less choice for consumers.

Mr. Gates dismisses such criticisms.

"Why don't I raise the price of Windows?" he asked "Are you really telling me I'm dumb? Why not raise prices? "Because it's competitive; in the long run Windows would be wiped out. That's why.

"I'm either a bad business person or I'm right about the fact that there's lots of competition that could wipe out Windows. Those are the only two choices you have."

U.S. Presents Microsoft E-Mail as Evidence

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department has said Microsoft Corp. is trying to rewrite history by claiming that it long intended for its Internet browsing software to be integrated with its popular Windows 95 computer operating software.

The department, which last month asked that Microsoft be held in contempt of court for violating a 1995 agreement with the government, also urged the federal judge deciding the matter to issue a decision quickly.

The department has accused Microsoft of forcing its Internet Explorer browser on personal computer makers as a condition of getting Windows. Microsoft asserts that the products are integrated and should be distributed together.

The department presented as evidence late Thursday a June 1994 electronic-mail memorandum from a Microsoft executive discussing the development of Windows 95 that said: "We do not currently plan on including any other client software, especially something like Mosaic." Mosaic was an early type of browser software that Microsoft licensed in January 1995.

Another e-mail message obtained by the department said that a browser was "stuff you need to obtain from 3rd parties."

The department also cited e-mail between two top executives in December 1996 that called Internet Explorer "just an add-on to Windows."

Microsoft, however, contends that Internet Explorer was in the first versions of Windows 95 shipped to computer makers.

The agreement with the government "only deals with the licensing of our software to computer manufacturers," Mark Murray, a Microsoft spokesman, said. "It does not deal with retail sales."

29 Industrial Nations Agree to Ban Bribery Of Foreign Officials

By Edmund L. Andrews
New York Times Service

FRANKFURT — The world's industrialized countries formally agreed Friday to a treaty that would outlaw the bribing of foreign government officials.

The treaty, negotiated in Paris by the 29 countries that belong to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, marks a victory for the United States, which outlawed foreign bribery 20 years ago but until now had never persuaded governments in Europe and Japan to follow suit.

U.S. companies have complained for years that they lose billions of dollars in contracts every year to rivals that bribe their way to success.

Until recently, most other industrial countries had discreetly balked at outlawing foreign bribery — some had even permitted corporations to take a tax deduction for it — arguing that corrupt government officials were an unsavory but unavoidable fixture of doing international business.

The treaty was reached only after long and prickly negotiations over the legal niceties of a black art.

Last May, the OECD countries agreed in principle to a bribery ban. Since then the countries have been defining precisely what kind of government officials should be covered.

The treaty's central provisions would, for the first time, force countries to prosecute corporations for paying bribes to foreign government officials in the same way that bribery of their own officials is illegal.

It would also outlaw most payments to members of parliaments, something that Germany, Austria and Finland resisted because it went beyond the laws in their own countries. In Germany, for example, it is permissible to make payments to members of Parliament so long as the money is not directly tied to a vote.

The OECD has no powers to ensure compliance with the treaty. However, signatories are to monitor themselves, as well as each other, to ensure that sanctions against bribery imposed by each country are sufficient.

Advocates of tough anti-bribery measures cautioned that the new treaty could prove a disappointment.

For one thing, it would not outlaw most payments to political party leaders, even though party politicians are often central decision-makers about government policy or simply proxies for government officials.

The treaty is also narrower than the United States originally proposed when negotiations began more than a year ago. From the start, the United States wanted governments to embrace a detailed set of practical recommendations that would make bribery more difficult to disguise on corporate books and more costly if discovered.

The treaty hammered out in the early hours of Friday focuses on defining crimes while merely referring to an array of measures that governments may "consider" in policing bribery.

One possibility is that a company found guilty of paying a bribe might be excluded from bidding on contracts awarded by its own government.

"Everyone should recognize that this is only one tool in a whole tool kit of measures to deal with corruption," said Peter Eigen, chairman of Transparency International, a nonprofit organization in Berlin that is supported by multinational corporations and has lobbied for the strictest possible measures.

"We are afraid that countries will say they have agreed to the criminal measures and then leave the matter at that." Mr. Eigen said.

Nevertheless, even skeptics said the treaty marked a breakthrough.

Once it is ratified by individual governments, it will become a legally binding agreement. The nations have agreed to present it to their parliaments for a vote by April and hope to change their laws so that it will be effective by the end of 1998.

"This is the most important anti-corruption initiative yet that is directed at the supply side of corruption," said Fritz Heiman, counselor to General Electric Corp. of the United States and head of Transparency International's American chapter. He said the treaty grows out of America's experience with the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, which was passed in 1977.

For their part, business executives say the new treaty reflects growing support for anti-bribery initiatives among corporations in Europe and Japan that have openly opposed the idea.

ECONOMIC SCENE

As APEC Opens, the Mood Is of Resistance

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The leaders of the Pacific Rim gather this weekend for their yearly APEC summit meeting at a particularly difficult time, with several member economies in dire straits or headed that way, making trade liberalization dicey, analysts say.

And the leader of the biggest and strongest economy, President Bill Clinton, will be arriving in Vancouver for the summit of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum without full bragging rights. Congress refused to grant him "fast-track" authority, which would have allowed Mr. Clinton to negotiate international trade agreements that Congress could then approve or block, but not alter.

Mr. Clinton comes to Vancouver "seen as someone who does not have the power to command political results out of the U.S. government," said Brian Job, director of the Institute of International Relations at the University of British Columbia. "Some already refer to his lame-duckness."

Fears raised by the recent currency crises in Southeast Asia have left many of the region's leaders loathe to proceed too vigorously with the sort of liberalization that is APEC's life blood, economists and executives say.

Susan Corrales-Diaz, president of Systems Integrated Inc., has met this year with other APEC business leaders as part of the forum's business advisory council. She encountered "a great deal of reluctance with regard to further liberalization," she said. "It was quite an uphill battle."

"The first reaction to turmoil," said Robert Denham, chairman and CEO of Salomon Inc., who is also on the business council, "is often to become more cautious. That's exactly the wrong reaction. The right reaction is to recognize that the conditions of the last couple of months make change all the more critical."

A big jump in the U.S. trade deficit reported this week will nonetheless add to the pressure on Pacific Rim leaders at their meetings Monday and Tuesday to make some effort to confront the crisis.

President Bill Clinton's setback in Congress on 'fast-track' authority may be offset by the booming health of the U.S. economy and the sudden need of other member nations for multilateral support.

She and others see the goals set by the 18 APEC member countries — moving to free and open trade in the region by 2010 for developed economies and 2020 for developing economies — as presenting a particularly arduous challenge. Its potential importance is great, however. APEC countries represent half the world's trade and include three of its largest economies: the United States, Japan and China.

APEC, like any big international grouping that operates largely on consensus, moves slowly. Much of its agenda was hammered out months before the turmoil that hit Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia and now appears headed for South Korea.

Much of the work done in Vancouver between now and the final communiqué on Tuesday will be in narrow, unexciting areas.

Candidates for agreements this year include the chemical sector, forestry, medical equipment, environmental services and toys. Probably one or two will be agreed on. Officials also expect a plan on global electronic commerce to be hammered out.

Bigger, more far-ranging issues — such as what to do to secure the region against future currency shocks, or even discussions of global warming — will largely be limited to informal discussions among the leaders.

But John Wolf, U.S. coordinator for APEC, insisted that this meeting would be "something different from the four previous leaders' meetings."

"APEC leaders will have to deal with today's immediate problems," he said, "issues that are related to how the region's economies can adjust to their recent economic difficulties, how they can pursue reform where it is necessary, how we can cooperate and coordinate internationally to help that process, to restore stability to the region, and to try to ward off future such episodes."

How badly is Mr. Clinton hobbled by the defeat of the fast-track legislation?

Kenneth Flamm a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, who is co-author of a recent study on APEC, played down the fast-track issue.

See APEC, Page 15

Good on Paper, Bad for Its Image

In August, when Citibank agreed to buy a high-profile Mexican bank from Jorge Lankenau Rocha, it looked like a good deal. It still may be, but in the months since the acquisition of Banca Confia was announced, it has become a major headache for Citibank and its Mexican director, Julio de Quesada. Lankenau has been arrested and charged with fraud, and the deal has become a lightning rod for Mexican criticism of foreign corporate ownership.

A Banca Confia branch in Mexico City

FEBRUARY 1997 Faced with mounting financial problems, Lankenau asks Citibank to buy his bank.

APRIL Banca Confia's capital reserves fall below regulatory requirements. The government joins negotiations to sell the bank.

JULY The government says it favors a sale to Citibank.

AUG 25 Some clients of Lankenau's brokerage firm accuse him of fraud.

AUG. 27 Citibank announces a deal to buy Banca Confia for $45 million and to provide an additional $175 million in capital. The government agrees to assume responsibility for the bad loan portfolio, estimated at $1billion.

AUG. 29 Lankenau is placed under house arrest.

SEPTEMBER To counter the bad publicity, Citibank starts an ad campaign that boasts of its purchase of the bank.

OCT. 25 Lankenau escapes.

OCT. 28 Lankenau turns himself in.

NOV. 17 Lankenau is charged with 12 criminal counts and jailed. Citibank cancels its "Good News" ad campaign.

DECEMBER Tentative closing date for Citibank's purchase of Banca Confia.

The New York Times

Citibank's Mexican Imbroglio

Deal Shows Perils and Opportunities of New Markets

By Julia Preston
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — Julio de Quesada, the head of Citibank's operations in Mexico, did not know that the chairman of a Mexican bank he was negotiating to buy had installed a secret door and an underground tunnel in a palatial mansion in northern Mexico.

Mr. de Quesada never guessed that the Mexican banker, Jorge Lankenau Rocha, would one day admit to the police that he had used the tunnel to escape from 20 rifle-toting officers surrounding the estate.

But what he did discover just as he thought he was about to successfully conclude his pursuit of Mr. Lankenau's company, Banca Confia, was that Mexican prosecutors were accusing Mr. Lankenau of fraud and malfeasance in his financial empire amounting to $350 million.

Nevertheless, Citibank went ahead. Just days later, on Aug. 27, it agreed to pay $45 million for Confia and to inject as much as $175 million in capital into the bank.

An obvious question is why Citibank, whose parent, Citicorp, has assets of more than $300 billion and tentacles in almost every country in the world, would want to link up with a Mexican bank whose chairman was in so much hot water.

The answer is that it saw its chance to get into street-corner banking in Mexico, a long-standing goal, and to do it with generous help from a government bailout of the country's ailing banking system. Mexico agreed to back all of Confia's bad loans, a commitment that will cost at least $1 billion in public money.

For all its troubles, which also include signs of mismanagement, Confia is a plum for Citibank. It has 200 branches throughout the country and a reputation for service that is rare in Mexico.

The acquisition also fits in with Citibank's desire to become banker to the world's rising middle class. That strategy, in which the most global bank in the United States often finds the greatest opportunity in the least appetizing circumstances, emerged again this week in Thailand when it was reported that Citibank was looking at First Bangkok City Bank PCL.

Mr. Lankenau, who was put under house arrest in late August, slipped though his secret door and tunnel in October and spent four days on the loose before turning himself in. On Monday, he was finally jailed on 12 criminal charges including racketeering.

"The only association I ever formed was a financial group designed to provide banking services to the public," Mr. Lankenau testified in court this week after pleading not guilty to the charges. "I insist that association had and continues to have a completely legal purpose."

Meanwhile, though, a barrage of news in Mexico about Mr. Lankenau's travails threw an unwelcome light on Citibank's takeover and has helped make it something of a referendum for many debt-weary Mexicans on the government's efforts to jump-start failing banks and revive an entire industry.

While similar bank-rescue operations have been carried out in the United States and Europe, the program here is losing support because many Mexicans say it benefits few people other than local bankers such as Mr.

See CITIBANK, Page 15

Boxster Sales Help to Triple Porsche Profit

Bloomberg News

STUTTGART — Porsche AG said Friday that its yearly profit nearly tripled, amid strong sales for its new Boxster sports car and the rising dollar.

Profit for the year that ended July 31 rose to 139.4 million Deutsche marks ($80 million) from 48.1 million DM a year earlier.

Porsche stock closed 100 DM up, at 2,610.

The jump in profit led the company to increase its preferred share dividend to 15 DM a share from 2.5 DM last year and 14 DM per ordinary share from 1.5 DM.

Porsche also paid a special cash dividend of 7.5 DM a share last year.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

Nov. 21

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.9695	3.3255	1.127	0.3346	0.115*	—	5.4635*	1.3024	1.5654*	1.3915	1.346*
Brussels	35.95	60.65	20.6275	6.1425	2.1048*	18.300	—	25.435	0.2869	25.49	24.025*
Frankfurt	1.7460	2.9493	—	0.2987	0.1019*	0.8875	4.8484*	1.2258	1.3986*	1.2313	1.184*
London (a)	1.6898	—	2.9537	9.889	2,884.29	3.3286	60.9155	2.3897	212.56	2.394	249.475
Madrid	147.697	249.357	84.456	25.226	8.612*	74.95	4.0947	103.939	117.546*	104.21	—
Milan	1,714.98	2,895.40	980.66	292.91	—	870.28	47.546	1,206.88	13.649	1,210.03	11.412
New York (b)	—	1.6733	1.7385	5.82	1,706.00	1.9585	35.86	1.4103	126.525	1.4183	147.815
Paris	5.855	9.885	3.348	—	0.3414*	2.9712	16.23	4.1284	4.4698*	4.1311	3.9645*
Tokyo	126.05	212.96	72.37	71.62	0.739	64.23	3.5102	89.24	—	88.85	0.8572
Toronto	1.4184	2.4017	0.8159	0.2437	0.0832*	0.7242	0.3956*	1.0057	1.3211*	—	0.966*
Zurich	1.421	2.3979	0.8024	0.2426	0.0829*	0.7291	3.9389*	—	1.127*	1.0029	0.9628*
1 ECU	1.13	0.6693	1.9762	6.616	1,937.97	2.2268	40.7601	1.4858	141.900	1.4016	146.884
1 SDR	1.3698	0.8116	2.393	7.9477	2,349.23	2.6994	49.304	1.9251	172.599	1.9508	202.31

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, Paris and Zurich, fixings in other centers; New York and Toronto rates at 4 P.M.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9999	Greek drac.	273.87	Mex. peso	8.265	S. Afr. rand	4.8305
Australian $	1.431	Hong Kong $	7.7306	N. Zealand $	1.5964	S. Kor. won	1050.0
Austrian sch.	12.304	Hung. forint	196.35	Norw. krone	7.1044	Swed. krona	7.5989
Brazil real	1.1095	Indian rupee	37.7	Phil. peso	34.55	Taiwan $	32.39
Chinese yuan	8.3103	Indo. rupiah	3565.0	Polish zloty	3.51	Thai baht	39.60
Czech koruna	33.02	Irish £	0.671	Port. escudo	178.52	Turkish lira	189025.
Danish krone	6.6575	Israeli shek.	3.5333	Russ ruble	5916.5	UAE dirham	3.6726
Egypt. pound	3.3975	Kuwaiti dinar	0.3031	Saudi riyal	3.7505	Venez. boliv.	499.625
Fin. markka	5.2717	Malay. ring.	3.405	Sing. $	1.5795		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.6856	1.6837	1.6815	Japanese yen	124.71	124.18	123.64
Canadian dollar	1.4145	1.4120	1.4101	Swiss franc	1.4230	1.4225	1.4220
Deutsche mark	1.7466	1.7439	1.7410				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Cera Investment Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from the Associated Press, Bloomberg and Reuters.

Libid-Libor Rates

Nov. 21

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1-month	5 11/16 - 5 13/16	3 7/16 - 3½	1 7/16 - 1 9/16	7¼ - 7 5/16	3 7/16 - 3 9/16	½ - ⅝	4¼ - 4⅜
3-month	5¾ - 5 13/16	3 9/16 - 3¾	1 13/16 - 2⅛	7 9/16 - 7 11/16	3 9/16 - 3 11/16	½ - ⅝	4 5/16 - 4 7/16
6-month	5¾ - 5 13/16	3¾ - 3⅞	2 1/16 - 2 3/16	7⅞ - 8	3¾ - 3 13/16	½ - ⅝	4¼ - 4⅝
1-year	5⅞ - 6	4⅛ - 4¼	2 7/16 - 2 9/16	7¾ - 7⅞	4 - 4⅛	½ - ⅝	4⅝ - 4¾

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8½	8½
Federal funds	5⅝	5½
90-day CDs dealers	5.77	5.81
180-day CP dealers	5.60	5.60
3-month Treasury bill	5.10	5.14
1-year Treasury bill	5.15	5.19
2-year Treasury bill	5.67	5.72
5-year Treasury note	5.76	5.79
7-year Treasury note	5.79	5.81
10-year Treasury note	5.82	5.83
30-year Treasury bond	6.04	6.05
Merrill Lynch 30-day RA	5.10	5.10
Japan		
Discount rate	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.48	0.44
1-month interbank	0.59	0.53
3-month interbank	0.55	0.55
6-month interbank	0.55	0.55
10-year Govt bond	1.97	1.97
Germany		
Lombard rate	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.43	3.43
1-month interbank	3.55	3.55
3-month interbank	3.79	3.79
6-month interbank	3.88	3.88
10-year Bund	5.53	5.50

Britain		
Bank base rate	7¼	7¼
Call money	7¼	7¼
1-month interbank	7⅜	7⅜
3-month interbank	7⅝	7⅝
6-month interbank	7 11/16	7¾
10-year Gilt	6.54	6.53
France		
Intervention rate	3.30	3.30
Call money	3⅛	3⅛
1-month interbank	3 7/16	3 7/16
3-month interbank	3 9/16	3½
6-month interbank	3¾	3¾
10-year OAT	5.53	5.50

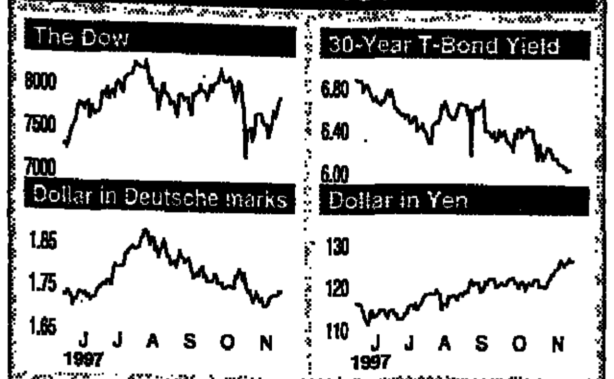
Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais.

Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	N.A.	305.35	+2.35
London	303.40	303.90	+1.20
New York	303.90	305.90	+2.10

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (Dec.)
Source: Reuters.

Investor's America



Exchange	Index	Friday @4PM	Prev. Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	7881.07	7826.61	+0.70
NYSE	S&P 500	963.10	959.00	+0.43
NYSE	S&P 100	926.98	919.28	+0.79
NYSE	Composite	502.86	500.54	+0.46
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	1620.77	1626.56	-0.36
AMEX	Market Value	672.74	672.86	+0.04
Toronto	TSE Index	6773.90	6783.99	-0.15
São Paulo	Bovespa	9422.08	9188.54	+2.54
Mexico City	Bolsa	4839.21	4572.59	+5.82
Buenos Aires	Merval	649.14	636.28	+2.02
Santiago	IPSA General	4962.24	4935.38	+0.54
Caracas	Capital General	8812.57	8661.35	+1.87

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• **TRW Inc.** will buy the information-technology company **BDM International Inc.** for $29.50 a share, in a transaction valued at about $980 million. TRW will pay about $942 million in cash for BDM shares and assume about $38 million of BDM debt, it said.

• **International Business Machines Corp.** has agreed with Louis Gerstner Jr., 55, its chairman and chief executive officer, that he will stay on for at least five more years. In return, he will receive options for 2 million shares of stock.

• **Laidlaw Environmental Services Inc.** has escalated a bidding war for **Safety-Kleen Corp.**, offering $1.76 billion after the Illinois recycler agreed to be bought by a new consortium. The group — **Philip Services Corp.**, **Apollo Advisors** and **Blackstone Management** — would have an equal stake in Safety-Kleen if shareholders approve its offer of $1.58 billion, or $27 a share.

• **Kimberly-Clark Corp.** will close its aging paper mill in Winslow, Maine, in January, putting more than 260 employees out of work.

• **Hasbro Inc.**, which makes Parker Brothers games and Playskool toys, will dismiss 700 workers at its El Paso, Texas, toy factory and close it in June, saying its other factories can handle the work. *(AP, Bloomberg)*

Optimism Beats Asia Worries to Lift Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stocks rose Friday as optimism about the U.S. economy bested jitters spurred by reports that a major Japanese securities house planned to close down because of severe financial problems.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 54.46 points to close at 7,881.07, while gaining issues outnumbered losing ones by a 4-to-3 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Standard & Poor's 500 index finished up 4.12 points at 963.10.

"The environment is still pretty doggone good," said Gary Campbell, chief investment officer of Commerce Bank Investment Management Group. "We just seem to be in this sweet spot for the U.S. economy." Stocks were briefly knocked lower by a report from Nikkei English News saying Yamaichi Securities Co., Japan's fourth-largest brokerage, had asked the government to allow it to cease operations. The news renewed worries that Asia's financial problems could spill over to U.S.-listed companies.

"There's concern that the problems in Asia are spreading from country to country," said Joseph Stocke, senior investment manager at Meridian Investment Co. "With Japan being the dominant country there, if that spreads, growth rates around the world will fall."

The report lifted the Treasury bond market, as investors sought a stable place for funds amid the Asia concern. The price of the benchmark 30-year issue closed up 10/32 point at 101 6/32, taking the yield down to 6.04 percent from 6.05 percent Thursday.

There were bright spots out of Asia. South Korea's decision to ask the International Monetary Fund to help its banks dig their way out of

U.S. STOCKS

$50 billion in bad debt gave investors optimism that Korean investments would not have to be written off. South Korea is the fifth-largest purchaser of U.S. goods.

Stocks in banks doing business there rose, with Chase Manhattan gaining 1 to 113⅜.

But other banking stocks were weak amid concerns about their exposure in Japan. Citicorp fell ¼ to 126¾, and J.P. Morgan lost ½ to 115⅝.

Technology stocks also were weak, led by Micron Electronics, which fell 2 5/16 to 11 9/16 after the personal-computer maker said net income this quarter would be significantly lower than in the year-earlier period.

Applied Materials was the most actively traded stock, falling 1⅜ to 36⅞. The world's largest maker of chipmaking equipment said Thursday that its net profit surged to $180.1 million in the fourth quarter from $73.1 million a year earlier. While the earnings exceeded analysts' expectations, investors took profits because the shares had risen sharply Thursday in anticipation of the results.

The technology-heavy Nasdaq composite index closed down 5.81 points at 1,620.75.

But Hewlett-Packard rose ¾ to 63⅝ after it said it would add $1 billion to its stock buyback program.

Hambrecht & Quist Group rose 4⅜ to 39¼ amid speculation the San Francisco-based securities firm may be a takeover target. Hambrecht & Quist specializes in underwriting initial stock sales for technology firms.

Rayovac rose 2½ from its initial public offering price, a sign of the battery maker's promising growth prospects amid a proliferation of battery-powered devices.

Rouse rose 2⅞ to 31 1/16 after the real-estate company said it planned to convert into a real-estate investment trust to capitalize on tax benefits.

Norrell fell 3¾ to 28 9/16 after the work-force management company said it would take a restructuring charge of about $18 million in the quarter ended Nov. 2.

Centocor rose 1½ to 43. The biotechnology company is among those likely to benefit from legislation designed to make the Food and Drug Administration faster and more efficient, helping companies expand markets and accelerate growth.

The so-called "double-witching" expiration of options on stocks and stock indexes also caused choppy trading. *(Bloomberg, AP, Reuters)*

Cadillac U-Turn: It, Too, Will Sell A Fancy Truck

By Keith Bradsher
New York Times Service

DETROIT — For nearly a century, Cadillac has cultivated a reputation for building elegant cars. Now it wants to sell elegant trucks.

After months of insisting there was no room in the American auto market for another luxury sport-utility vehicle, Cadillac reversed course and announced Thursday that it would offer such a vehicle next fall.

The engine, suspension system and the rest of the underbody of the new Cadillac vehicle will be based on General Motors' existing designs for full-size light trucks.

Sales in the United States of so-called premium sport-utility vehicles, including the Lincoln Navigator, Mercedes-Benz ML320, Range Rover and Infiniti QX-4, have nearly tripled in the last year, to 70,000 so far this year.

Rather than risk losing prosperous buyers to rival brands, Cadillac decided in the last two months that it had to offer a big sport-utility vehicle, said John Smith, general manager of Cadillac.

Nicholas Colas, an auto analyst at Credit Suisse First Boston, predicted that the new Cadillac could add $30 million to $100 million a year to GM's after-tax profits.

Report of Yamaichi's Closing Lifts Dollar

Bloomberg News

NEW YORK — The dollar rose against the yen Friday on a report that Yamaichi Securities Co., Japan's fourth-largest securities firm, would cease operations.

The dollar rose to 126.525 yen in late trading from 126.030 yen Thursday. But it slipped to 1.7385 Deutsche marks from 1.7410 DM.

The dollar lost ground against the yen in earlier trading on signs that Japan may aid its ailing banks and the International Monetary Fund may fashion an economic rescue package for South Korea.

Both plans could go far to arrest financial crises engulfing Asia that in recent weeks made investors wary about buying yen.

"Bailouts are a good thing for the yen," said Robert Fullem, head of currency sales at National Westminster Bank. "It's looking as though the IMF is going to help Korea and that Japan is going to help its banks, in another form of bailout."

The dollar lost ground against the mark as traders bought the German currency as a haven from Asia's woes.

The U.S. currency also was hurt by purchases of marks for yen. Many such transactions are conducted through the dollar, so traders sold yen for dollars, then sold those dollars for marks.

Against other currencies, the dollar fell to 5.8200 French francs from 5.8285 francs and to 1.4103 Swiss francs from 1.4113 francs. The pound rose to $1.6933 from $1.6882.

Dow Jones & Co. Is Said to Plan Sale of Its Markets Division

By Geraldine Fabrikant
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The board of Dow Jones & Co. has voted to put the company's troubled financial-information division up for sale, a person close to the company said.

The vote Thursday on the division, Dow Jones Markets, came a day after the company that publishes The Wall Street Journal and Barron's announced that it would cut as much as 7 percent of the unit's 4,000-member staff and would sharply reduce investment spending for it next year.

The announcement confused some analysts, who had expected the company to announce that the unit, formerly known as Telerate, was on the block.

But other analysts saw the cutbacks as possibly presaging a sale.

The view that Dow Jones was making cuts to prepare the unit for sale seemed to be confirmed for some Thursday after the company said that it would close two of its services: Servicio Dow Jones Americas, a Spanish-language financial-news wire, and Money Management Alert, which provides news on mutual funds and related industries, eliminating 30 jobs.

The further cutbacks bolstered the shares of Dow Jones, as did speculation of a sale of the division and a higher rating on the stock from a Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette analyst.

Dow Jones's stock rose 43.75 cents a share to close at $50.0625 on the New York Stock Exchange.

A spokesman for Dow Jones, Richard Tofel, would say only that "the review of Telerate is continuing, and no conclusions have been reached."

A detailed analysis of Dow Jones Markets is expected to be prepared and completed in about three weeks and then will be available to prospective buyers, the person close to Dow Jones said.

The prospective buyers are expected to include Thomson, Bloomberg LP, Reuters Holdings PLC and Welsh Carson, Anderson & Stowe, the investment company that owns Bridge News.

It is difficult to estimate how much the Dow Jones Markets division would bring, analysts said. It is carried on the company's books for $1.4 billion, but the company has said it will take a sizable write-off in the quarter, much of it stemming from a decision to write down the division's value.

Some analysts have said that they doubt it will bring more than $700 million.

Because the division has seen its rivals gain market share, its value has deteriorated rapidly, putting pressure on the company for a quick sale. The person close to the company acknowledged that the board realized that Dow Jones Markets would not be an easy sale. But the company apparently decided either that it would take too long to fix it or that management was not entirely sure how to go about it.

Dow Jones has concluded, this person said, that while it is strong in content development, it is not good at managing other businesses, and over the last two months the board and management have concluded that it was necessary to rethink whether the company would stay in the business.

How much the decision was influenced by three new board members — Harvey Golub of American Express, Frank Newman of Bankers Trust New York and William Steere of Pfizer — is not clear.

Nabisco Chairman to Step Down

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The chairman and chief executive of Nabisco Holdings Corp., H. John Greeniaus, is stepping down unexpectedly for health reasons and is being succeeded by James Kilts, who once oversaw Nabisco's rival, Kraft Foods, for Philip Morris Cos.

Nabisco's stock was up $3.875 at $46.875 in New York Stock Exchange trading.

AMEX

Friday's 4 P.M. Close
The 300 most traded stocks of the day, up to the closing on Wall Street.
The Associated Press.

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes

Dow Jones

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	7866.49	7901.07	7791.55	7881.07	+54.46
Trans	3172.89	3188.52	3156.72	3184.41	+13.22
Util	255.63	256.75	254.62	256.75	+1.23
Comp	2551.79	2558.96	2533.71	2558.96	+14.69

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Previous Close	Today 4 P.M.
Industrials	1121.78	1102.50	1118.44	1124.08
Transp.	672.05	656.56	671.91	672.97
Utilities	217.04	212.67	216.44	217.68
Finance	114.53	112.17	114.17	114.24
SP 500	961.83	944.59	958.98	963.10
SP 100	923.02	906.05	919.70	926.98

NYSE

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	503.48	498.89	502.86	+2.31
Industrials	628.74	622.15	628.54	+3.79
Transp.	457.13	452.38	456.94	+1.59
Utility	317.57	314.32	316.43	+0.34
Finance	478.09	472.75	475.54	+0.68

Nasdaq

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1637.26	1616.50	1620.78	-5.78
Industrials	1289.81	1273.97	1275.56	-5.77
Banks	1946.44	1938.41	1941.20	+0.88
Insurance	1788.08	1767.31	1769.80	-7.50
Finance	2315.94	2304.30	2313.36	+5.78
Transp.	1082.72	1066.41	1066.41	-10.42

AMEX

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
	674.39	671.85	673.16	+0.31

Dow Jones Bond

	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	104.61	-0.17
10 Utilities	102.49	-0.32
10 Industrials	106.73	-0.02

Most Actives

NYSE

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Compaq s	125427	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AT&T	66394	56	[illegible]	[illegible]	+1
MicronT	63626	28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unisys	62963	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LillyEl s	60085	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GenElec s	54019	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Telbras	54014	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merck	48469	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FstUC s	46562	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PhilMor s	45498	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IBM s	44723	[illegible]	105	[illegible]	[illegible]
CocaCl	40363	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AutoZone	38863	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PepsiCo	38331	38	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AMB Pr n	36567	[illegible]	[illegible]	23	—

Nasdaq

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
ApldMat s	318097	[illegible]	35	[illegible]	[illegible]
Intel s	143968	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DellCpt s	104223	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VideoLan	99959	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WorldCm	89238	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3Com	87116	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Microsft s	84643	138	[illegible]	[illegible]	+1
SunMic s	70642	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quantum s	70208	30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cisco	66963	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teligent n	54099	27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oracle s	51360	[illegible]	[illegible]	35	[illegible]
MicronEl	50696	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KLA Tenc	49990	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Costco	49009	[illegible]	42	[illegible]	[illegible]

AMEX

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
SPDR	52602	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
XCL Ltd	17747	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MagnHunt	13446	[illegible]	6	6	[illegible]
EchoBay	9549	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AppleOrl n	9001	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BemaGold	8727	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TubMex	8682	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PegGld	8450	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
ViacB	8458	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RoyalO g	8222	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Trading Activity

NYSE

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1589	2058
Declined	1205	922
Unchanged	571	483
Total issues	3465	3464
New Highs	171	201
New Lows	35	44

Nasdaq

	Noon	Prev.
Advanced	1887	2339
Declined	1785	1823
Unchanged	1860	1580
Total issues	5532	5742
New Highs	91	142
New Lows	66	100

AMEX

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	282	315
Declined	277	254
Unchanged	174	164
Total issues	733	733
New Highs	27	22
New Lows	10	17

Market Sales

	Today 4:00	Prev. cons.
NYSE	597.33	721.21
Amex	28.25	43.29
Nasdaq	614.53	687.99

In millions.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
IRREGULAR				
BOC Group	b	.8366	11-28	2-9
BlckRck Gvt A&C	-	.0408	11-21	12-19
Carlton Com exch	b	.50	12-12	12-15
Comp Pamse	b	.2588	11-28	12-31
Dominion Res Blk	-	.7557	12-1	12-9
Energy Grp ADS	b	.4779	12-19	1-16
Fidelity Magellan	-	4.25	12-5	12-8
Greenwich St Mun	-	.36	12-22	12-26
GA Pwr adp 93	-	.3606	12-15	1-1
GA Pwr adp 2 93	-	.3312	12-15	1-1
Mngd Muni Port	-	2.94	12-22	12-26
Mngd Muni Pt II	-	.17	12-22	12-26
Mesa Royalty	-	.2529	11-28	1-30
Nicholas Apple	c	2.91	11-25	12-1
c- payable on classes A,B,C & Z.				
STOCK SPLIT				
Dominguez Svcs 3 for 2 split.				
Helco Corp 3 for 2 split.				
Seitel Inc 2 for 1 split.				
USB Holding 2 for 1 split.				
STOCK				
Zemex Corp	-	2%	12-1	12-15
REVERSE STOCK SPLIT				
Electric Entertain 1 for 5reverse split.				
INCREASED				
Fst Liberty	Q	.11	12-15	1-1
Mid Am Inc	Q	.16	12-10	12-31
Nthn Technol Intl	A	.15	12-1	12-15
Sandy Spring	Q	.26	12-1	12-8
Texas Util	Q	.55	12-8	1-2
Tri-County Bncp	-	.20	12-10	12-31
Warnaco Grp	Q	.09	12-5	1-6
SPECIAL				
Chester Valley	-	.05	12-4	12-18
Commerce Bncp	-	.05	12-15	1-1
Westwood Homest	-	3.50	12-15	12-22
INITIAL				
Edwards AG n	-	.13	12-5	1-2
Furon Co n	-	.03	1-16	1-30
Super-Sol Ltd	-	.077	11-24	12-18
REGULAR				
Beneficial Corp	Q	.57	12-1	12-31
Imperial Oil A g	Q	.55	12-2	1-1
L.I. Light	Q	.445	12-17	1-1
Ogden Corp	Q	.3125	12-15	1-5
Ohio Casual	Q	.42	12-1	12-10
PubSvc Enterprise	Q	.54	12-10	12-31
Reynolds Metals	Q	.35	12-1	1-2
Sth Jersy Ind	Q	.36	12-10	1-2

a-annual; b-approximate amount per share/ADR; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semiannually.

U.S. Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.
a - dividend also extra (s). b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c - liquidating dividend. cc - PE exceeds 99.cld - called. d - new yearly low. dd - loss in the last 12 months. e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f - annual rate, increased on last declaration. g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. m - annual rate, reduced on last declaration. n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd - next day delivery. p - initial dividend, annual rate unknown. P/E - price-earnings ratio. q - closed-end mutual fund. r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls - sales. t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u - new yearly high. v - trading halted. vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd - when distributed. wi - when issued/ ww - with warrants. x - ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis - ex-distribution. xw - without warrants. y- ex-dividend and sales in full. yld - yield. z - sales in full.

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

Nov. 21, 1997

Grains

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	OpInt
CORN (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- cents per bushel					
Dec 97	276	271½	275½	+3¼	109,168
Mar 98	284¾	281	284	+2¼	144,646
May 98	290	286¼	289½	+2¼	37,207
Jul 98	293½	290	293¼	+2¼	49,595
Sep 98	286¼	283	286¼	+2½	4,857
Dec 98	286½	283½	286¼	+2	30,133
Jul 99	298	298	298	+1	254
Est. sales 55,000 Thu's sales 78,981					
Thu's open int 377,207, up 272					
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 tons- dollars per ton					
Dec 97	235.40	230.90	231.70	-2.90	27,266
Jan 98	228.80	225.50	225.70	-2.30	27,417
Mar 98	223.50	220.80	221.60	-0.70	27,453
May 98	220.20	217.80	218.00	-1.20	18,301
Jul 98	220.00	217.50	218.00	-1.40	12,645
Aug 98	219.30	217.50	217.50	-1.40	2,997
Est. sales 22,000 Thu's sales 30,043					
Thu's open int 122,403, up 1,259					
SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) 60,000 lbs- cents per lb					
Dec 97	25.25	24.82	25.23	+0.30	24,801
Jan 98	25.45	25.00	25.41	+0.29	41,528
Mar 98	25.74	25.25	25.72	+0.42	27,563
May 98	25.88	25.40	25.86	+0.42	12,027
Jul 98	25.85	25.42	25.83	+0.40	11,087
Aug 98	25.65	25.40	25.57	+0.27	1,316
Est. sales 21,000 Thu's sales 42,557					
Thu's open int 119,994, off 7,568					
SOYBEANS (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- cents per bushel					
Jan 98	713½	707	708½	-½	64,714
Mar 98	717½	710	712¾	+¾	27,138
May 98	721	715	716¾	+½	20,341
Jul 98	723½	715¼	719	+¾	21,702
Aug 98	718	714	714	+¼	1,540
Est. sales 40,000 Thu's sales 50,535					
Thu's open int 143,622, off 2,024					
WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- cents per bushel					
Dec 97	344	338½	343¼	+3¼	28,906
Mar 98	357	352½	356¾	+3½	44,683
May 98	365½	361	364¾	+3¼	8,386
Jul 98	369½	365½	369¾	+3	16,781
Est. sales 16,000 Thu's sales 19,063					
Thu's open int 102,401, off 599					

Livestock

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	OpInt
CATTLE (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Dec 97	68.25	67.52	68.20	+0.82	27,853
Feb 98	69.50	68.60	69.47	+0.90	39,082
Apr 98	72.95	72.17	72.87	+0.82	17,852
Jun 98	70.70	70.27	70.65	+0.30	12,024
Aug 98	70.75	70.45	70.65	+0.20	4,331
Oct 98	72.50	72.20	72.20	+0.02	1,349
Est. sales 17,932 Thu's sales 11,527					
Thu's open int 102,427, up 827					
FEEDER CATTLE (CMER) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Jan 98	80.65	80.15	80.50	+0.50	8,492
Mar 98	80.40	80.05	80.32	+0.45	3,367
Apr 98	80.60	80.25	80.57	+0.47	1,182
May 98	81.00	80.75	81.00	+0.45	1,100
Aug 98	82.45	82.15	82.45	+0.30	550
Sep 98	82.10	82.00	82.10	+0.35	114
Est. sales 2,094 Thu's sales 1,811					
Thu's open int 16,738, off 105					
HOGS-Lean (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Dec 97	63.67	62.75	63.05	-0.67	12,719
Feb 98	62.50	61.70	61.77	-0.50	14,088
Apr 98	58.80	58.37	58.47	-0.02	6,125
Jun 98	65.90	65.40	65.70	+0.82	3,743
Jul 98	64.70	64.55	64.67	+0.02	1,296
Est. sales 6,188 Thu's sales 11,238					
Thu's open int 38,734, off 1,296					
PORK BELLIES (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Feb 98	60.30	59.07	59.20	-0.85	6,816
Mar 98	59.30	58.20	58.27	-0.57	1,099
May 98	59.85	59.32	59.32	-0.42	455
Est. sales 1,661 Thu's sales 1,485					
Thu's open int 8,783, up 158					

Food

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	OpInt
COCOA (NCSE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton					
Dec 97	1567	1545	1553	-11	711
Mar 98	1597	1579	1580	-15	47,152
May 98	1621	1608	1609	-15	17,982
Jul 98	1640	1630	1632	-13	4,327
Sep 98	1660	1650	1650	-16	5,527
Dec 98	1680	1669	1669	-16	9,091
Est. sales 5,819 Thu's sales 2,219					
Thu's open int 99,016, up 2,896					
COFFEE C (NCSE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Dec 97	163.00	160.00	161.15	-1.05	1,718
Mar 98	154.00	151.25	152.45	-0.35	12,693
May 98	148.30	146.25	147.25	-0.50	3,574
Jul 98	143.25	141.50	142.25	-0.50	2,196
Sep 98	138.25	137.75	138.25	+0.50	1,149
Est. sales 3,429 Thu's sales 6,362					
Thu's open int 22,266, up 384					
SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Mar 98	12.11	11.98	12.03	+0.03	116,300
May 98	12.10	11.97	12.02	+0.02	31,437
Jul 98	11.86	11.77	11.81	+0.02	23,922
Oct 98	11.71	11.61	11.65	-0.01	22,445
Est. sales 41,696 Thu's sales 30,272					
Thu's open int 201,422, off 3,342					
ORANGE JUICE (NCTN) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Jan 98	81.80	78.15	81.65	+3.10	22,836
Mar 98	84.90	81.40	84.60	+2.80	13,301
May 98	88.00	84.50	88.00	+3.05	3,337
Jul 98	90.80	87.60	90.75	+3.00	1,765
Est. sales N.A. Thu's sales 4,857					
Thu's open int 43,269, up 111					

Metals

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	OpInt
GOLD (NCMX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Nov 97			305.50	+2.30	2
Dec 97	306.70	303.80	305.90	+2.10	73,198
Jan 98			306.30	+2.00	11
Feb 98	307.80	305.30	307.00	+2.00	58,770
Apr 98	309.80	307.40	308.90	+2.00	10,380
Jun 98	311.60	309.20	311.10	+2.10	11,584
Aug 98			313.20	+2.10	4,876
Oct 98			315.50	+2.10	1,543
Dec 98	318.60	315.80	317.80	+2.20	12,363
Est. sales N.A. Thu's sales 41,633					
Thu's open int 212,217, off 537					
HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Nov 97	85.10	83.70	83.70	-1.00	934
Dec 97	85.30	83.50	84.00	-0.90	25,799
Jan 98	85.40	84.20	84.45	-0.90	1,896
Feb 98	85.60	84.60	84.60	-1.10	1,567
Mar 98	86.10	84.40	84.80	-1.15	19,206
Apr 98	85.70	85.20	85.20	-1.15	1,397
May 98	86.90	85.00	85.50	-1.25	4,284
Jun 98	87.00	85.60	85.60	-1.35	1,399
Jul 98	87.30	85.80	85.80	-1.35	3,050
Est. sales N.A. Thu's sales 11,701					
Thu's open int 71,008, up 787					
SILVER (NCMX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.					
Nov 97			541.20	+19.00	15
Dec 97	549.50	521.00	541.80	+19.00	34,975
Jan 98	544.30	539.00	544.20	+18.90	38
Mar 98	559.50	529.50	548.60	+18.80	46,351
May 98	557.00	50.50	550.50	+18.60	4,198
Jul 98	555.00	527.00	552.40	+18.30	4,624
Sep 98	554.30	546.00	554.30	+18.00	776
Dec 98	538.00	540.00	556.80	+17.50	4,526
Est. sales N.A. Thu's sales 26,532					
Thu's open int 100,582, off 91,046					
PLATINUM (NMER) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Jan 98	393.50	387.50	389.00	-3.20	10,094
Apr 98	390.00	384.90	385.20	-3.30	1,937
Jul 98			382.20	-3.30	87
Est. sales N.A. Thu's sales 683					
Thu's open int 12,118, off 442					

LONDON METALS (LME) Dollars per metric ton

	Close		Previous	
Aluminum (High Grade)				
Spot	1601.00	1602.00	1619½	1620½
Forward	1627½	1628.00	1646.00	1647.00
Copper Cathodes (High Grade)				
Spot	1853½	1855½	1881.00	1882.00
Forward	1880.00	1882.00	1907.00	1908.00
Lead				
Spot	550.00	551.00	560.00	561.00
Forward	567.00	568.00	577.00	578.00
Nickel				
Spot	6175.00	6180.00	6130.00	6135.00
Forward	6265.00	6270.00	6220.00	6230.00
Tin				
Spot	5680.00	5690.00	5710.00	5720.00
Forward	5650.00	5655.00	5670.00	5680.00
Zinc (Special High Grade)				
Spot	1190½	1191½	1216.00	1217.00
Forward	1212½	1213½	1236.00	1237.00

Financial

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
US T BILLS (CMER) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.					
Dec 97	94.96	94.92	94.96	+0.04	5,422
Mar 98	95.09	95.02	95.09	+0.05	5,587
Jun 98	95.02	95.00	95.02	+0.03	567
Sep 98			94.97	+0.03	23
Est. sales 734 Thu's sales 703					
Thu's open int 11,599, up 194					
5 YR TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 64ths of 100 pct					
Dec 97	108-26	108-02	108-25	+ 11	212,021
Est. sales 86,215 Thu's sales 83,351					
Thu's open int 254,580, up 5,191					
10 YR TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Dec 97	112-00	111-13	111-30	+ 06	326,215
Mar 98	111-22	111-05	111-22	+ 06	85,567
Jun 98			111-19	+ 06	306
Est. sales 98,000 Thu's sales 107,445					
Thu's open int 411,988, off 1,083					
US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)					
Dec 97	119-11	118-16	119-09	+ 07	544,450
Mar 98	119-04	118-09	119-02	+ 07	170,980
Jun 98	118-22	117-31	118-22	+ 07	15,363
Sep 98			118-13	+ 07	2,007
Est. sales 518,000 Thu's sales 436,302					
Thu's open int 737,636, off 3,203					
LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Dec 97	118-30	118-12	118-22	-0-07	147,218
Mar 98	119-09	118-26	119-05	-0-04	41,669
Est. sales: 71,712. Prev. sales: 90,793					
Prev. open int.: 188,887 up 5,853					
GERMAN GOV. BUND (LIFFE) DM250,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Dec 97	103.45	103.17	103.36	-0.14	269,215
Mar 98	102.72	102.50	102.67	-0.13	22,353
Est. sales: 133,151. Prev. sales: 161,439					
Prev. open int.: 291,968 up 10,349					
10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF) FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Dec 97	99.90	99.62	99.66	-0.20	103,854
Mar 98	99.34	99.10	99.14	-0.20	27,448
Jun 98	98.72	98.72	98.56	-0.20	12
Est. sales: 99,487.					
Open int.: 131,314 up 3,346.					
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE) ITL 200 million - pts of 100 pct					
Dec 97	113.30	112.95	113.13	-0.14	113,194
Mar 98	113.67	113.38	113.50	-0.16	13,555
Est. sales: 140,379. Prev. sales: 85,705					
Prev. open int.: 126,749 off 4,463					
LIBOR 1-MONTH (CMER) $3 million- pts of 100 pct.					
Dec 97	94.10	94.06	94.08	+0.02	21,423
Jan 98	94.31	94.26	94.30	+0.03	7,213
Feb 98	94.29	94.24	94.28	+0.03	2,492
Est. sales 3,588 Thu's sales 2,475					
Thu's open int 33,372, up 905.					
EURODOLLARS (CMER) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.					
Dec 97	94.19	94.13	94.17	+0.03	447,170
Feb 98	94.22	94.16	94.23	+0.05	684
Mar 98	94.24	94.14	94.22	+0.06	433,038
Jun 98	94.19	94.08	94.17	+0.06	351,648
Sep 98	94.13	94.02	94.11	+0.06	260,212
Dec 98	94.03	93.93	94.01	+0.05	210,033
Mar 99	94.02	93.93	94.00	+0.04	161,188
Jun 99	93.98	93.89	93.96	+0.04	135,192
Sep 99	93.95	93.86	93.93	+0.04	96,581
Dec 99	93.88	93.80	93.87	+0.04	88,586
Mar 00	93.89	93.81	93.88	+0.04	72,568
Jun 00	93.87	93.79	93.86	+0.04	59,349
Est. sales 462,927 Thu's sales 262,877					
Thu's open int 2,746,263, off 2,092					
BRITISH POUND (CMER) 62,500 pounds, $ per pound					
Dec 97	1.6928	1.6822	1.6918	+0.0048	59,553
Mar 98	1.6850	1.6780	1.6848	+0.0050	978
Jun 98			1.6770	+0.0052	74
Est. sales 6,099 Thu's sales 8,348					
Thu's open int 60,606, up 1,084					
CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER) 100,000 dollars, $ per Cdn. dlr					
Dec 97	.7073	.7048	.7061	+0.0011	69,302
Mar 98	.7105	.7082	.7093	+0.0011	5,782
Jun 98	.7135	.7118	.7119	+0.0011	1,151
Est. sales 10,450 Thu's sales 8,981					
Thu's open int 76,964, up 2,383					
GERMAN MARK (CMER) 125,000 marks, $ per mark					
Dec 97	.5769	.5716	.5761	+0.0009	67,051
Mar 98	.5796	.5745	.5790	+0.0009	3,520
Jun 98	.5816	.5785	.5816	+0.0009	2,686
Est. sales 34,861 Thu's sales 28,976					
Thu's open int 73,366, off 919					
JAPANESE YEN (CMER) 12.5 million yen, $ per 100 yen					
Dec 97	.8035	.7922	.7938	-0.0014	129,739
Mar 98	.8145	.8035	.8052	-0.0014	2,826
Jun 98			.8163	-0.0014	324
Est. sales 26,878 Thu's sales 23,330					
Thu's open int 132,906, off 2,909					
SWISS FRANC (CMER) 125,000 francs, $ per franc					
Dec 97	.7128	.7033	.7116	+0.0021	47,687
Mar 98	.7193	.7098	.7181	+0.0021	2,689
Jun 98	.7245	.7175	.7245	+0.0021	285
Est. sales 15,260 Thu's sales 10,897					
Thu's open int 50,767, off 1,163					
MEXICAN PESO (CMER) 500,000 pesos, $ per peso					
Dec 97	.12132	.12050	.12065	+.00369	17,544
Mar 98	.11690	.11580	.11590	+.00319	10,266
Jun 98	.11300	.11180	.11205	+.00511	2,781
Est. sales 6,896 Thu's sales 1,330					
Thu's open int 34,691, off 295					
3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Dec 97	92.35	92.22	92.35	Unch.	143,318
Mar 98	92.29	92.24	92.28	Unch.	121,344
Jun 98	92.31	92.27	92.30	Unch.	108,036
Sep 98	92.42	92.37	92.40	-0.01	78,401
Dec 98	92.58	92.54	92.57	Unch.	72,815
Mar 99	92.77	92.72	92.76	Unch.	58,421
Jun 99	92.94	92.91	92.93	-0.01	52,249
Sep 99	93.07	93.04	93.05	-0.03	37,271
Est. sales: 52,138. Prev. sales: 98,439					
Prev. open int.: 763,384 up 9,161					
3-MONTH EUROMARK (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Dec 97	96.19	96.17	96.18	-0.01	295,538
Jan 98	96.18	96.17	96.18	-0.01	8,875
Feb 98	N.T.	N.T.	96.10	-0.02	200
Mar 98	96.06	96.02	96.04	-0.02	318,597
Jun 98	95.86	95.81	95.83	-0.03	275,124
Sep 98	95.68	95.62	95.64	-0.04	215,365
Dec 98	95.48	95.42	95.45	-0.03	197,781
Mar 99	95.33	95.27	95.30	-0.03	185,142
Jun 99	95.16	95.11	95.14	-0.03	95,481
Est. sales: 167,475. Prev. sales: 252,830					
Prev. open int.: 1,835,568 up 18,052					
3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF) FF5 million - pts of 100 pct					
Dec 97	96.25	96.22	96.24	Unch.	52,517
Mar 98	96.06	95.99	96.00	-0.01	54,207
Jun 98	95.83	95.79	95.80	+0.01	31,194
Dec 98	95.49	95.45	95.45	-0.02	24,620
Mar 99	95.35	95.31	95.32	Unch.	43,690
Jun 99	95.19	95.15	95.15	-0.01	14,215
Est. sales: 37,585.					
Open int.: 264,203 up 4,368.					
3-MONTH EUROLIRA (LIFFE) ITL 1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Dec 97	93.94	93.85	93.89	-0.03	112,459
Mar 98	94.72	94.61	94.67	-0.03	116,521
Jun 98	95.17	95.09	95.13	-0.03	123,607
Sep 98	95.29	95.21	95.25	-0.02	68,316
Dec 98	95.25	95.20	95.23	-0.02	58,892
Mar 99	95.16	95.11	95.14	-0.02	34,636
Est. sales: 53,074. Prev. sales: 61,802					
Prev. open int.: 539,246 up 2,350					

Industrials

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	OpInt
COTTON 2 (NCTN) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Dec 97	70.70	70.15	70.40	+0.08	4,438
Mar 98	71.69	71.01	71.22	-0.34	39,624
May 98	72.75	72.25	72.40	-0.29	13,193
Jul 98	73.80	73.35	73.40	-0.39	13,174
Oct 98	74.87	74.65	74.65	-0.20	951
Est. sales N.A. Thu's sales 24,873					
Thu's open int 82,219, off 2,956					
HEATING OIL (NMER) 42,000 gal, cents per gal					
Dec 97	56.14	54.90	55.48	+0.03	29,745
Jan 98	56.80	55.60	56.26	+0.07	36,663
Feb 98	56.70	55.90	56.46	+0.12	18,924
Mar 98	56.25	55.60	56.06	+0.17	12,382
Apr 98	55.05	54.55	54.86	+0.17	6,255
May 98	53.95	53.60	53.81	+0.17	4,572
Jun 98	53.55	53.20	53.46	+0.17	3,478
Est. sales N.A. Thu's sales 52,821					
Thu's open int 122,925, off 5,106					
LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.					
Jan 98	19.82	19.35	19.75	+0.16	118,244
Feb 98	19.95	19.50	19.86	+0.16	49,461
Mar 98	19.98	19.65	19.98	+0.24	27,953
Apr 98	20.03	19.72	19.97	+0.22	17,936
May 98	19.97	19.75	19.91	+0.18	17,950
Jun 98	19.95	19.71	19.89	+0.21	25,950
Est. sales N.A. Thu's sales 174,458					
Thu's open int 414,954, off 2,202					
NATURAL GAS (NMER) 10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu					
Dec 97	2.800	2.550	2.750	+0.042	32,150
Jan 98	2.840	2.580	2.760	+0.048	50,170
Feb 98	2.635	2.450	2.580	+0.030	24,541
Mar 98	2.450	2.310	2.450	+0.060	18,270
Apr 98	2.260	2.180	2.260	+0.040	10,994
May 98	2.210	2.145	2.195	+0.030	8,725
Est. sales N.A. Thu's sales 110,296					
Thu's open int 234,810, off 4,072					
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER) 42,000 gal, cents per gal					
Dec 97	57.90	56.85	57.74	+0.52	22,061
Jan 98	58.05	57.05	57.96	+0.48	28,402
Feb 98	58.26	57.50	58.26	+0.51	12,950
Mar 98	58.81	58.00	58.81	+0.51	7,804
Apr 98	61.38	61.25	61.38	+0.53	7,213
May 98	61.18	60.75	61.18	+0.55	6,013
Jun 98	60.70	60.63	60.63	+0.60	4,678
Jul 98			59.73	+0.62	3,509
Est. sales N.A. Thu's sales 41,527					
Thu's open int 97,820, up 1,796					
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton - lots of 100 tons					
Dec 97	175.50	172.00	174.75	+0.75	23,807
Jan 98	175.00	172.25	173.50	-0.25	18,061
Feb 98	174.25	172.00	173.00	-0.50	14,399
Mar 98	172.50	170.50	171.25	-0.50	7,612
Apr 98	170.50	168.50	169.25	-0.75	4,435
May 98	169.25	168.00	167.75	-0.75	2,160
Jun 98	168.50	167.00	167.25	-0.75	7,820
Est. sales: 19,300. Prev. sales: 28,708					
Prev. open int.: 90,105 up 8,645					
BRENT OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel - lots of 1,000 barrels					
Jan 98	18.90	18.54	18.88	+0.20	66,183
Feb 98	18.85	18.55	18.83	+0.16	51,157
Mar 98	18.82	18.57	18.78	+0.08	11,823
Apr 98	18.79	18.55	18.73	+0.06	5,802
May 98	18.72	18.50	18.67	+0.04	5,828
Jun 98	18.67	18.42	18.61	+0.02	10,637
Est. sales: 49,500. Prev. sales: 64,194					
Prev. open int.: 164,372 up 6,756					

Stock Indexes

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	OpInt
SP COMP INDEX (CMER) 250 x index					
Dec 97	970.50	957.50	964.80	+1.80	169,832
Mar 98	978.90	968.50	976.30	+3.00	23,975
Jun 98			983.70	unch.	5,041
Est. sales N.A. Thu's sales 121,371					
Thu's open int 400,421, off 629					
FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point					
Dec 97	5011.0	4949.0	5009.0	+81.0	63,720
Mar 98	5056.5	5033.0	5055.0	+81.0	7,864
Est. sales: 10,320. Prev. sales: 14,526					
Prev. open int.: 71,584 off 514					
CAC 40 (MATIF) FF200 per index point					
Nov 97	2886.0	2852.0	2871.0	+37.0	38,508
Dec 97	2892.0	2861.0	2878.0	+37.0	22,947
Jan 98	2880.0	2875.0	2884.5	+37.0	2,201
Mar 98	2911.5	2890.0	2902.0	+37.5	11,023
Est. sales: 25,315.					
Open int.: 92,249 off 1,060.					

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,517.80	1,517.80
Reuters	1,806.10	1,823.00
D.J. Futures	144.49	144.16
CRB	238.44	236.81

Sources: Matif, Associated Press, London Int'l Financial Futures Exchange, Int'l Petroleum Exchange.

مكرا من الأصل

صكذا من الاجل

EUROPE

Metallgesellschaft Considers a Dividend

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — Metallgesellschaft AG, the metals and engineering company that nearly went bankrupt three years ago after disastrous losses in oil futures trading, said Friday it may pay its first dividend since fiscal 1992.

The company said a dividend was "possible" as it reported a 10 percent increase in pretax profit for the year that ended Sept. 30, to more than 320 million Deutsche marks ($183.8 million) from 292 million DM in 1996. Sales rose for the first time since 1993, reaching 18 billion DM, compared with 16 billion DM the previous year.

But the results disappointed analysts, who were looking for more after the company reported a 50 percent profit increase in the first half. The company, which will release more details of its results in February, did not break out second-half figures.

"Sales growth was higher than profit growth, so margins can't be very good," said Hans Peter Wodniok, an analyst at Credit Lyonnais. "I don't see any indications that dramatic growth is ahead."

Once Germany's 14th-largest industrial group, with more than 60,000 employees, Metallgesellschaft has struggled to reinvent itself after a risky expansion into oil derivatives trading and a plunge in metal prices led to two brushes with liquidation and more than 4 billion DM in losses in its 1993 and 1994 financial years.

As of Sept. 30, Metallgesellschaft employed 24,000 workers, having sold a series of businesses in 1994 after its brush with bankruptcy.

Metallgesellschaft was able to lift profit for the latest year by slashing its debt to about 300 million DM from 820 million DM the year before.

Growth overseas and consolidations also helped its plant-construction and chemicals units show record profit. Its building-technology and trading businesses also showed gains. Metallgesellschaft did not break out profit figures.

The company said it expected both earnings and sales to improve in fiscal 1998 as it expanded abroad.

Shares in Metallgesellschaft closed at 35.30 DM, up 0.70.

"The general trend is still positive, even if the profit increase isn't quite as high as I expected," said Christian Obst, an analyst at Bayerische Vereinsbank AG in Munich, who had expected pretax profit to rise to 360 million DM.

Metallgesellschaft attributed slower second-half growth partly to engineering orders that were not completed before the end of the financial year. Analysts said reorganization costs in its trading division also slowed growth.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Germany Hits 8-Year High in Trade Surplus

Bloomberg News

FRANKFURT — The merchandise trade surplus rose in September to the highest level since before Germany was reunited, data released Friday showed, as exports surged.

The surplus widened to 14.8 billion Deutsche marks ($8.5 billion) from 8.6 billion DM in August. It was the largest figure recorded since 1989, the year the Berlin Wall fell.

The report confirmed that export growth was continuing after the surplus narrowed in August, mostly because many German workers and companies were taking their summer vacations.

In the first nine months of the year, the trade surplus was 93.9 billion DM, close to the 98.6 billion DM recorded for all of 1996, the statistics office said.

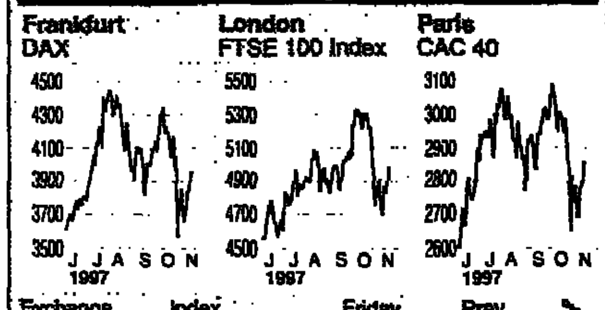
"Exports will remain strong, and imports will grow at a slower rate," Ulrich Jochheim, an economist at DG Bank, said. "Domestic demand and consumer spending is weak."

Also in September, Germany's current account moved to a surplus 2.7 billion DM from a deficit of 5.0 billion DM in August.

Exports rose to 78.5 billion DM in September from 65.9 billion in August and advanced 23.1 percent from a year earlier. The year-on-year increase "underlines once again the importance of overseas demand to economic growth," said Alison Cottrell, an economist at PaineWebber International in London.

Imports will probably grow at a faster rate next year as the domestic economy picks up, analysts said. Fragile consumer demand amid Germany's 11.8 percent unemployment has been holding down import growth. Imports rose to 63.7 billion DM in September from 57.3 billion DM in August and advanced 15.2 percent from a year earlier.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Friday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	AEX	898.61	884.90	+1.55
Brussels	BEL-20	2,419.41	2,395.60	+0.99
Frankfurt	DAX	3,959.69	3,915.94	+1.12
Copenhagen	Stock Market	632.35	629.21	+0.50
Helsinki	HEX General	3,561.38	3,497.70	+1.82
Oslo	OBX	678.01	677.33	+0.10
London	FTSE 100	4,985.80	4,908.40	+1.58
Madrid	Stock Exchange	595.99	591.01	+0.84
Milan	MIBTEL	15352	15296	+0.37
Paris	CAC 40	2,861.70	2,821.19	+1.44
Stockholm	SX 16	3,331.89	3,263.71	+2.09
Vienna	ATX	1,291.02	1,276.11	+1.17
Zurich	SPI	3,611.30	3,572.57	+1.08

Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

UBS Discloses Deal, But Not the Big One

Reuters

ZURICH — Union Bank of Switzerland gave an upbeat forecast Friday for results this year but disappointed some traders and investors by failing to announce a long-rumored takeover deal.

UBS also revealed for the first time how much money it lost in a tangle with equity derivatives this year that cost the jobs of a department head and three traders this week.

On acquisitions, the bank said it would buy the French asset manager Alfi Gestion from the company's current management and Natexis SA of Paris for 358 million French francs ($61.7 million).

But after weeks of persistent rumors that UBS was after a big fish, — set off by the bank's own statements early this year that it wanted to buy an asset-management company in the United States — traders shrugged off the deal as insignificant.

"We had expected something on LGT, and there was all this talk of Merrill Lynch, and then they go and buy a French kiosk," a disappointed trader said.

Liechtenstein-based LGT has said it is selling its global asset-management business, which has $65 billion in client funds, to concentrate on private banking. Alfi Gestion, which has around 80 employees, manages assets of approximately 30 billion French francs for companies and other institutional clients, UBS said. UBS's chief executive, Mathis Cabiallavetta, said the bank had been frustrated in its quest for a big takeover in asset management and private banking services.

Mr. Cabiallavetta also forecast that UBS would post a 1997 group net profit of about 3.2 billion Swiss francs ($2.3 billion). UBS had a 1996 loss of 348 million francs after provisions for loan losses and restructuring charges.

UBS also predicted that its group net profit would reach 4.8 billion francs in 2001, and it put its loss on equity derivatives in the first half of 1997 at 200 million francs.

Kai Pfaffenbach/Reuters

Prospective European Bank Heads Get Together

Wim Duisenberg, left, president of the European Monetary Institute, making a point to Jean-Claude Trichet, governor of the Bank of France, at the European Banking Congress in Frankfurt on Friday. Both men are candidates to head the planned European central bank.

Taxpayers May Face Heftier Bill for Credit Lyonnais

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The bailout of Credit Lyonnais SA may end up costing French taxpayers more than 150 billion francs ($25.7 billion), the European Union's competition commissioner said Friday.

The estimate came only a month after the commissioner, Karel van Miert, put the figure at more than 100 billion francs.

"I'm still stunned by the extent of the disaster," he said in an interview on the French television channel TF1.

The higher-than-expected estimate increased the likelihood that the European Commission would make tough demands in return for approving a third rescue plan for what was once the world's largest bank outside Japan.

Mr. Van Miert has warned in recent months that Credit Lyonnais would be asked to reduce its presence further outside France, but that it would also have to make sacrifices in the French market where the rival banks Societe Generale SA and Banque Nationale de Paris SA have cried foul.

Mr. Van Miert also hinted that Credit Lyonnais's German subsidiary, Bank fuer Gemeinwirtschaft, previously spared because its disposal would result in a capital loss, would probably have to go this time.

Very briefly:

- **Promodes SA**, a French retailer, abandoned its bid for **Rallye SA** after getting only 10 percent of the company's shares in a tender offer, French market authorities said. Promodes said it would continue its bid for **Casino Guichard-Perrachon SA**, another food retailer, which is more than 47 percent owned by Rallye.
- **Deutsche Bank AG**'s chief executive, Rolf Breuer, said the bank was not interested in buying **Banque Nationale de Paris SA**. The denial came after Mr. Breuer indicated in an interview this week that Germany's largest bank was studying opportunities for expansion in France.
- **France**'s index of manufacturing production, which excludes output from the energy, food and construction industries, declined 1 percent in September from July and August, said the French national statistics agency, INSEE.
- **National Bank of Greece SA** said the government sold 1.6 million shares, or a 7.1 percent stake, to **Merrill Lynch & Co., SBC-Warburg** and **Hong Kong Shanghai Banking Corp.** for 42 billion drachmas ($154.8 million).
- **Switzerland**'s economy will grow 2.2 percent in 1998 after expanding 0.6 percent this year, Swiss Bank Corp. forecast, saying a weaker Swiss franc would bolster exports and economic growth to levels not seen for years.
- **Munich** prosecutors have broadened their tax-evasion investigation of the Bavarian media mogul Leo Kirch, questioning additional potential witnesses.
- **Dassault Aviation SA**'s chief executive, Serge Dassault, said he did not think a linkup between Dassault and Aerospatiale was necessary, dealing a blow to French government plans to forge closer ties between the two airplane makers.
- **Suez Lyonnaise des Eaux SA** said it would spend up to 2 billion francs ($343 million) in the next five years to upgrade its cable network, allowing it to offer telecommunications, digital television and Internet services.

Reuters, Bloomberg

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Friday, Nov. 21
Prices in local currencies.
Telekurs

The Trib Index

Prices as of 3:00 P.M. New York time

Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.	Level	Change	% change	year to date % change
World Index	171.23	+1.98	+1.17	+14.81
Regional Indexes				
Asia/Pacific	99.26	+4.01	+4.21	-19.58
Europe	192.04	+2.49	+1.31	+19.13
N. America	212.87	-0.69	-0.32	+31.47
S. America	142.79	+3.31	+2.37	+24.78
Industrial Indexes				
Capital goods	214.50	+0.43	+0.20	+25.50
Consumer goods	203.11	+1.36	+0.67	+25.82
Energy	203.86	+2.36	+1.17	+19.42
Finance	119.89	+2.92	+2.50	+2.77
Miscellaneous	160.44	+4.00	+2.56	-0.83
Raw Materials	171.75	+0.37	+0.22	-2.07
Service	170.01	+1.95	+1.16	+23.81
Utilities	164.08	+1.93	+1.19	+14.37

The International Herald Tribune World Stock Index © tracks the U.S. dollar values of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries. For more information, a free booklet is available by writing to The Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Compiled by Bloomberg News.

Amsterdam
AEX index: 898.61 Previous: 884.90

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABN-AMRO	40.50	39.80	40.20	40
Aegon	168.80	166.80	167.60	166.40
Ahold	53	51.50	52.80	50.90
Akzo Nobel	344.30	340.80	342.60	339.90
Baan Co.	138.90	136.80	138.60	137.50
Bols Wess cva	30.90	30.50	30.50	30.50
CSM cva	89.90	86.10	86.60	89.90
Dordtsche Pet	108.70	106.50	108.10	106
DSM	182.40	181.20	181.70	180
Elsevier	32.30	31.70	32.10	31.70
Fortis Amev	83	81.50	82.30	81.30
Getronics	70.10	69	69.30	70
G-Broc cva	52.30	50.50	50.50	51.80
Hagemeyer	90.60	88	88.90	86.50
Heineken	336.50	334	336.40	331.70
Hoogovens cva	92	90.70	91	90.20
Hunt Douglas	78.80	75.50	77.50	76.60
ING Group	82.50	81.70	82.20	81.50
KLM	69.80	68.50	69.70	68
KNP BT	44	43.40	43.70	43.80
KPN	81.80	80.30	80.40	80.50
Nedlloyd Gp	49.50	48.20	48.70	48.40
Nutricia	58.40	57.60	57.60	57.90
Oce Grinten	218	208.40	217	206
Philips Elec	145.80	141.20	145.30	139.70
Polygram	112.50	109.10	110.30	109.80
Randstad Hdg	75	71.20	75	71.40
Robeco	185.50	184	185.50	181.20
Rodamco	57.10	56.80	57.10	57
Rolinco	176	174.50	176	173
Rorento	119.50	119	119	118.70
Royal Dutch	110.60	108.30	110.10	107.30
Unilever cva	116.80	114.80	116.20	114.40
Vendex Intl	103.50	101.30	103	102
VNU	47.50	46.90	47.40	46.80
Wolters Kl cva	251.40	246.30	249.20	245.60

Bangkok
SET index: 421.57 Previous: 422.18

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adv Info Svc	202	190	200	189
Bangkok Bk F	132	129	130	130
Krung Thai Bk	14.25	14	14	15.50
PTT Explor	390	384	390	384
Siam Cement F	370	362	364	364
Siam Com Bk F	77.50	74	74	76.50
Telecomasia	15.75	13.75	15.50	14.75
Thai Airways	44.50	41.75	41.75	42
Thai Farm Bk F	103	101	103	102
Utd Comm	38.75	35.75	36.25	39.50

Bombay
Sensex 30 index: 3523.44 Previous: 3466.86

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bajaj Auto	575	555	569.50	559
Hindust Lever	1340	1290	1331.25	1296
Hindust Petm	480	451	472.75	444
Ind Dev Bk	82	80.75	81.25	81
ITC	549	499.50	540.50	506
Mahanagar Tel	223.50	219	221.75	220
Reliance Ind	158	151	155.75	155
State Bk India	246	236	243	238.75
Steel Authority	14	13.50	14	14
Tata Eng Loco	324.75	316	321	320

Brussels
BEL-20 index: 2419.41 Previous: 2395.60

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Almanij	1600	1580	1600	1555
Barco Ind	6920	6850	6870	6850
BBL	9470	9420	9460	9380
CBR	3210	3100	3135	3140
Colruyt	19050	18375	18425	18975
Delhaize Lion	1860	1825	1830	1810
Electrabel	8300	8220	8300	8270
Electrafina	3405	3320	3370	3370
Fortis AG	7370	7270	7340	7210
Gevaert	1520	1480	1520	1460
GBL	5450	5270	5290	5210
Gen Banque	15225	15050	15225	15050
Kredietbank	15750	15525	15650	15495
Petrofina	14275	14200	14225	14050
Powerfin	5120	5100	5120	5070
Royale Belge	9750	9500	9700	9400
Soc Gen Belg	3490	3455	3460	3400
Solvay	2210	2180	2205	2160
Tractebel	3120	3100	3115	3095
UCB	120550	119000	119600	118500

Copenhagen
Stock Index: 632.35 Previous: 629.21

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
BG Bank	430	421	421	423.75
Carlsberg B	376	369	370	365
Codan Fors	920	910	912.70	906
Danisco	360	350	354	351
Den Danske Bk	780	760	777	765
D/S Svendborg B	421421	420000	420420	417000
D/S 1912 B	297500	292000	292000	295000
FLS Ind B	171	161.39	166	164.41
Kob Lufthavne	800	780	800	782.34
Novo Nordisk B	826	800	818	820
Sophus Ber B	1082	1050	1070	1050
Tele Danmark B	407	398.50	401.94	399.50
Tryg Baltica	409	398	402	405.40
Unidanmark A	475.47	470	474	471

Frankfurt
DAX: 3959.69 Previous: 3915.94

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMB B	175.50	169	173.30	168
Adidas	249.80	248.70	249.80	248.50
Allianz Hdg	417.80	415.80	417.50	412
Altana	126.50	123.20	123.60	125.20
Bk Berlin	39.50	38.50	38.50	38.90
BASF	62.60	61.85	62.05	61.85
Bayer Hypo Bk	77.95	76.50	77.60	75.70
Bay.Vereinsbank	106.50	105	106.20	104
Bayer	66	65.40	65.73	65.10
Beiersdorf	74	72.70	72.70	72.50
Bewag	43.30	43	43	43.30
BMW	1338	1317	1325	1291
CKAG Colonia	148	146.50	146.50	148
Commerzbank	64.20	63.75	63.75	62.90
Daimler Benz	120.90	119.70	120.20	119.60
Degussa	81.90	80.50	81	80.80
Deutsche Bank	114.90	113.60	114.45	113.70
Deut Telekom	35.15	34.95	35.05	34.75
Dresdner Bank	72.80	72.40	72.40	72.50
Fresenius	278	266	270	272
Fresenius Med	117.50	116.50	117.50	116.50
Fried. Krupp	366	358.50	360	365
Gehe	90.50	89.50	90.10	91
Heidelbg Zmt	140.50	140	140	140
Henkel pfd	108.90	107.10	107.70	107.80
HEW	465	465	465	462
Hochtief	77	72	72.50	71.80
Hoechst	64.80	62.50	62.55	66.05
Karstadt	613	607	610	605
Lahmeyer	82.80	79.10	79.10	82.50
Linde	1074	1060	1060	1041
Lufthansa R	31.30	30.80	31.25	30.15
MAN	536	527	528	525
Mannesmann	809.50	800	807	807
Metallgesellschaft	35.30	34.70	35.30	34.60
Metro	80.70	78.50	78.60	79.25
Munich Rueck R	585	580	585	575
Preussag	484.50	481	482	477
RWE	86.90	86.10	86.60	83.45
SAP pfd	524.50	520	522.80	509.80
Schering	173.20	169.05	169.05	171.80
SGL Carbon	222.80	221	221	222
Siemens	108	106.70	106.80	103.90
Springer (Axel)	1350	1350	1350	1350
Suedzucker	903	885	903	887
Thyssen	420.50	412	412	419.50
Veba	105	104.30	104.70	104.05
VEW	580	560	560	590
Viag	910	900	910	889.90
Volkswagen	973	952	969	931.50

Helsinki
HEX General index: 3561.38 Previous: 3497.70

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Enso A	48	48	48	47.70
Huhtamaki I	225.50	224	225.50	224
Kemira	52.40	51.30	52	51.40
Kesko	76.50	75.50	76	75
Merita A	27.40	26.50	27.40	26.50
Metra B	140	138	138	138.50
Metso-Serla B	46.50	45.50	46	45.50
Neste	127	126.50	126.50	125
Nokia A	474	465	472	456.10
Orion-Yhtymae	209	206	206	207
Outokumpu A	76	72.50	76	72
UPM-Kymmene	125	121.50	122	121
Valmet	83	81	81.50	80.10

Hong Kong
Hang Seng: 10548.20 Previous: 10050.68

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amoy Props	6.80	6.55	6.75	6.50
Bk East Asia	16.80	16.20	16.55	16.15
Cathay Pacific	7.20	7	7.20	6.85
Cheung Kong	54	51.75	53.25	50.50
CK Infrastruct	18.35	17.70	18.15	17.40
China Light	39.30	36.70	39.10	36.90
Citic Pacific	32.10	31.10	31.90	30.80
Dao Heng Bk	17.40	16.90	17.40	16.80
First Pacific	5.75	5.30	5.70	5.30
Hang Lung Dev	11.20	10.70	11.20	10.50
Hang Seng Bk	66.25	63.50	66.25	62
Henderson Inv	6.40	6.15	6.20	6.20
Henderson Ld	38	37.20	37.80	39.30
HK China Gas	13.75	13.40	13.65	13.30
HK Electric	27.40	25.90	27.25	25.60
HK Telecomm	15.05	14.50	14.95	14.30
Hopewell Hdgs	2.25	2.08	2.18	2.05
HSBC Hdgs	187	182.50	186.50	176.50
Hutchison Wh	53	50.75	52.75	49.50
Hysan Dev	16.55	15.75	16.50	15.55
Johnson El Hdg	22	21.40	22	21.50
Kerry Props	13.60	12.90	13.25	13
New World Dev	28	26.60	27.80	25.70
Oriental Press	2.08	2	2.08	2.03
Pearl Oriental	0.50	0.47	0.47	0.48
SHK Props	56	52.75	55.50	52.75
Shun Tak Hdgs	2.50	2.43	2.48	2.38
Sino Land Co.	4.50	4.30	4.50	4.25
Sth China Post	6	5.70	5.90	5.55
Swire Pac A	39.60	38.20	39.30	37.60
Wharf Hdgs	16.25	15.50	16.05	15
Wheelock	8.95	8.50	8.80	8.35

Jakarta
Composite index: 391.26 Previous: 396.13

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Astra Intl	1875	1750	1775	1850
Bk Intl Indon	575	500	500	575
Bk Negara	600	575	600	575
Gudang Garm	7750	7025	7200	7650
Indocement	1650	1600	1625	1625
Indofood	2400	2300	2325	2400
Indosat	8325	8150	8175	8325
Sampoerna HM	4900	4600	4900	4800
Semen Gresik	3150	2900	2900	3200
Telekomunikasi	2575	2425	2525	2475

Johannesburg
All Market: 6485.91 Previous: 6422.82

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABSA Group	30.15	29.95	30	30.15
AngloAm Coal	260	260	260	260
AngloAm Corp	187.20	182	185	191.20
AngloAm Gold	200	198	198.20	200
AngloAm Ind	138	136	137.40	137
AngloAM Plat	74	73	73.20	73
AVMIN	6.85	6.80	6.80	6.80
Barlow	46	45.25	46	45.40
C.G. Smith	21.25	20.75	21.20	20.95
De Beers	102.40	98	102.20	103.80
Driefontein	32.95	31.25	32	31.50
Fst Natl Bk	41.25	40.10	40.85	41.50
Gencor	7.20	7	7.12	7
GFSA	70	65.50	69	65.50
Imperial Hdgs	61	60.50	60.90	61.10
Ingwe Coal	20	19.75	20	19.75
Iscor	2.28	2.17	2.20	2.27
Johnnies Indl	55	54	55	54.30
Liberty Hdgs	314	305	311	304
Liberty Life	117.40	113.40	117	113.60
LibLife Strat	16.75	16.30	16.70	16.20
Minorco	86.10	83.50	83.50	86
Nampak	15.75	15.30	15.75	15.50
Nedcor	108.20	107.40	108	108.80
Rembrandt Gp	39.65	39.25	39.50	39.30
Richemont	53.90	53	53	53.70
SA Breweries	121.40	119.60	119.80	121.20
Samancor	29	28.25	28.50	28.50
Sasol	57.80	56.70	57.50	56.80
SBIC	209	207	207.20	209.80
Tiger Oats	68	68	68.10	66.60

Kuala Lumpur
Composite: 568.89 Previous: 536.62

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMMB Hdgs	3.70	3.26	3.52	3.44
Genting	8.95	8.40	8.90	8.50
Mal Banking	10.50	9.80	10.20	10.70
Mal Intl Ship F	5.10	4.40	5.10	4.90
Petronas Gas	8.60	6.90	8.45	6.90
Proton	5.75	4.70	5.25	5.50
Public Bk	2.06	1.84	1.90	2
Renong	1.68	1.29	1.49	1.69
Resorts World	5.05	4.10	5	4.10
Rothmans PM	28.75	27.25	28.50	28
Sime Darby	3.60	3.30	3.60	3.40
Telekom Mal	7.50	6.85	7.35	6.95
Tenaga	6.45	5.50	6.30	6.20
Utd Engineers	3.52	2.90	3.52	2.90
YTL	3.16	2.75	3.12	2.90

London
FT-SE 100: 4985.80 Previous: 4908.40

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abbey Natl	9.78	9.40	9.70	9.62
Allied Domecq	5.65	5.32	5.65	5.31
Anglian Water	8.35	8.04	8.20	8.08
Argos	6.54	6.35	6.43	6.54
Asda Group	1.69	1.63	1.65	1.65
Assoc Br Foods	5.79	5.43	5.71	5.51
BAA	4.98	4.82	4.89	4.93
Barclays	14.60	14.32	14.59	14.49
Bass	8.93	8.63	8.69	8.68
BAT Ind	5.42	5.30	5.40	5.36
Bank Scotland	5.18	5.05	5.14	5.08
Blue Circle	3.55	3.20	3.47	3.50
BOC Group	9.78	9.52	9.62	9.60
Boots	8.98	8.42	8.81	8.42
BPB Ind	3.25	3.19	3.21	3.23
Brit Aerosp	16	15.77	15.80	15.88
Brit Airways	5.47	5.33	5.41	5.40
BG	2.80	2.67	2.75	2.68
Brit Land	6.67	6.53	6.60	6.56
Brit Petm	8.84	8.72	8.78	8.79
BSkyB	4.30	4.07	4.22	4.11
Brit Steel	1.50	1.44	1.47	1.48
Brit Telecom	4.57	4.46	4.50	4.55
BTR	2.08	2.03	2.06	2.06
Burmah Castrol	10.25	9.82	9.82	10.28
Burton Gp	1.44	1.42	1.44	1.41
Cable Wireless	5.19	5	5.13	5.10
Cadbury Schw	6.37	6.16	6.28	6.29
Carlton Comm	4.80	4.54	4.57	4.58
Comml Union	7.83	7.67	7.78	7.75
Compass Gp	6.97	6.76	6.94	6.75
Courtaulds	2.68	2.57	2.58	2.65
Dixons	6.90	6.74	6.80	6.75
Electrocomponents	4.32	4.27	4.30	4.32
EMI Group	5.15	4.94	5.05	4.94
Energy Group	6.40	6.30	6.35	6.32
Enterprise Oil	5.92	5.76	5.77	5.86
Fam Colonial	1.65	1.63	1.64	1.62
Genl Accident	10.25	9	10.18	9.87
GEC	4.05	3.55	3.95	4.01
GKN	12.98	12.53	12.77	12.58
Glaxo Wellcome	13.68	13.23	13.41	13.17
Granada Gp	8.86	8.39	8.59	8.43
Grand Met	5.87	5.78	5.79	5.75
GRE	3.25	3.11	3.23	3.16
Greenalls Gp	3.74	3.68	3.72	3.71
Guinness	6	5.68	5.75	5.69
GUS	7.15	6.95	7.06	7
Hays	7.37	7.15	7.25	7.26
HSBC Hldgs	15.65	14.17	14.88	14.20
ICI	8.99	8.61	8.99	8.57
Impl Tobacco	3.99	3.95	3.97	3.97
Kingfisher	8.48	8.26	8.41	8.39
Ladbroke	2.95	2.87	2.93	2.89
Land Sec	10.25	9.70	9.78	9.80
Lasmo	2.85	2.78	2.85	2.79
Legal Genl Grp	5.40	5.18	5.38	5.23
Lloyds TSB Gp	6.90	6.66	6.75	6.84
LucasVarity	1.95	1.93	1.94	1.94
Marks Spencer	6.83	6.23	6.32	6.27
MEPC	5.41	5.33	5.40	5.31
Mercury Asset	16.80	16.73	16.73	16.74
National Grid	3	2.87	2.95	2.93
Natl Power	5.52	5.42	5.52	5.42
NatWest	9.10	8.83	9.82	8.87
Next	7.52	7.25	7.38	7.37
Norwich Union	3.78	3.55	3.72	3.65
Orange	2.55	2.40	2.48	2.50
P&O	6.75	6.42	6.56	6.70
Pearson	8.30	8.04	8.21	8.06
Pilkington	1.36	1.34	1.35	1.35
PowerGen	7.70	7.48	7.62	7.50
Premier Farnell	4.15	4.10	4.15	4.18
Prudential	6.90	6.50	6.85	6.59
Railtrack Gp	10.27	9.75	10.19	10.22
Rank Group	3.50	3.41	3.47	3.47
Reckitt Colm	8.35	8.27	8.34	8.30
Redland	3.40	3.32	3.38	3.34
Reed Intl	6.09	5.91	6.09	5.95
Rentokil Initial	2.63	2.47	2.60	2.54
Reuters Hldgs	7.07	6.92	7.02	6.87
Rexam	2.98	2.89	2.95	2.91
RTZ reg	7.58	7.28	7.39	7.29
RMC Group	9.30	8.98	9.10	9.20
Rolls Royce	2.50	2.25	2.42	2.35
Royal Bk Scot	6.97	6.80	6.92	6.92
Royal & Sun All	5.35	5.30	5.33	5.32
Safeway	3.59	3.15	3.18	3.28
Sainsbury	4.98	4.87	4.90	4.90
Schroders	19.20	18.60	19.15	18.90
Scot Newcastle	7.14	6.98	7.02	7
Scot Power	4.89	4.63	4.86	4.69
Securicor	2.76	2.73	2.74	2.75
Severn Trent	9.52	9.11	9.40	9.19
Shell Transp R	4.55	4.36	4.48	4.38
Siebe	11.10	10.75	10.96	10.80
Smith Nephew	1.73	1.71	1.73	1.71
SmithKline	5.99	5.72	5.92	5.75
Smiths Ind	8.13	7.77	7.95	8.05
Sthern Elec	4.62	4.50	4.54	4.58
Stagecoach	8.21	8.15	8.15	8.41
Stand Charter	7.32	6.91	6.91	6.92
Tate & Lyle	4.62	4.60	4.61	4.61
Tesco	4.97	4.82	4.85	4.83
Thames Water	9.70	8.88	9.19	8.95
3i Group	4.97	4.85	4.91	4.88
TI Group	4.98	4.80	4.89	4.90
Tomkins	3.13	3.02	3.10	3.07
Unilever	4.80	4.75	4.76	4.78
Utd Assurance	5.30	5.08	5.22	5.09
Utd News	7.58	7.30	7.54	7.34
Utd Utilities	7.65	7.45	7.58	7.41
Vendome Lx uts	3.47	3.23	3.44	3.28
Vodafone	3.83	3.70	3.79	3.72
Whitbread	8.59	8.32	8.47	8.39
Williams Hdgs	3.50	3.31	3.38	3.45
Wolseley	5.45	5.10	5.21	5.22
WPP Group	2.71	2.69	2.70	2.70
Zeneca	18.13	17.23	18.03	17.55

Madrid
Bolsa index: 595.99 Previous: 591.01

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Acerinox	22470	22110	22170	21900
ACESA	2045	2000	2045	2020
Aguas Barcelon	5930	5840	5910	5880
Argentaria	8640	8580	8620	8610
BBV	4470	4340	4460	4370
Banesto	1420	1385	1395	1405
Bankinter	8030	7940	7990	7950
Bco Centro Hisp	2835	2790	2820	2825
Bco Popular	9060	8870	9040	8980
Bco Santander	4375	4310	4350	4315
CEPSA	4430	4385	4420	4430
Continente	2880	2840	2850	2850
Corp Mapfre	6870	6740	6800	6700
Endesa	2805	2770	2795	2765
FECSA	1310	1270	1310	1285
Gas Natural	7150	6960	7040	6980
Iberdrola	1865	1840	1865	1840
Pryca	2505	2430	2435	2425
Repsol	6660	6550	6600	6570
Sevillana Elec	1500	1470	1495	1465
Tabacalera	11730	11450	11530	11670
Telefonica	4280	4230	4260	4230
Union Fenosa	1510	1460	1490	1475
Valenc Cement	2860	2800	2800	2820

Manila
PSE index: 1849.67 Previous: 1872.75

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ayala	13.25	13	13	13.25
Ayala Land	14	13.50	13.75	14
Bk Philip Isl	92.50	92	92	92.50
C&P Homes	2.48	2.34	2.46	2.50
Manila Elec A	74.50	72.50	73.50	72.50
Metro Bank	297.50	287.50	287.50	290
Petron	3.50	3.40	3.40	3.45
PCIBank	137	135	136	137
Phil Long Dist	890	860	875	875
San Miguel B	46	45	45	46
SM Prime Hdg	6	5.80	5.90	6.10

Mexico
Bolsa index: 4793.34 Previous: 4679.15

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alfa A	63.90	62.40	62.40	62.20
Banacci B	18.80	17.50	18.26	17.42
Cemex CPO	34.60	32.90	33.50	32.40
Cifra C	15.10	14.80	14.80	14.60
Emp Moderna	41.15	40.50	41.15	40.45
Gpo Carso A1	51.68	50.60	50.70	50.00
Gpo F Bcomer	2.95	2.84	2.85	2.86
Gpo Fin Inburso	29.80	29.30	29.30	29.00
Kimb Clark Mex	36.10	35.50	35.60	35.50
Televisa CPO	150.50	144.90	150.00	144.30
TelMex L	20.00	19.14	19.78	19.02

Milan
MIB Telematico: 15352.00 Previous: 15294.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alleanza Assic	15950	15400	15700	15685
Bca Comm Ital	4915	4750	4830	4870
Bca Fideuram	7040	6755	6755	6960
Bca di Roma	1580	1523	1530	1554
Benetton	27000	26550	26600	26500
Credito Italiano	4675	4590	4630	4555
Edison	9360	9230	9250	9290
ENI	10485	10290	10325	10260
Fiat	5075	4980	4980	4910
Generali Assic	39400	38300	38750	38700
IMI	18260	17830	18000	18005
INA	3000	2955	2970	2975
Italgas	6820	6695	6700	6655
Mediaset	8725	8510	8600	8585
Mediobanca	12480	12260	12380	12330
Montedison	1416	1384	1415	1374
Olivetti	1005	965	970	1004
Parmalat	2450	2400	2420	2430
Pirelli	4455	4390	4450	4335
RAS	15600	15260	15440	15390
Rolo Banca	24600	24100	24200	24100
S Paolo Torino	14390	13875	14230	14250
Telecom Italia	10900	10720	10795	10805
TIM	6940	6810	6835	6810

Montreal
Industrials index: 3301.91 Previous: 3338.39

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bce Mob Com	41½	41.10	41.10	42
Cdn Tire A	28½	28.45	28½	28.65
Cdn Util A	39.80	39.70	39.70	39.80
CT Finl Svc	48¾	48½	48¾	47½
Gaz Metro	19.40	19.15	19.35	19.35
Gt-West Lifeco	36.40	36.05	36¼	36½
Imasco	50.60	50.10	50.55	49
Investors Grp	44.10	43¾	43.80	43.60
Loblaw Cos	23¾	23½	23½	23
Natl Bk Canada	23.20	22.40	23	22.35
Power Corp	45.70	45.10	45.20	45.35
Power Finl	45.10	44.60	44.60	44.65
Quebecor B	28.70	28.10	28.20	28.70
Rogers Comm B	8	7.75	7.90	7.85
Royal Bk Cda	80.45	79.80	80¼	79.65

Oslo
OBX index: 678.01 Previous: 677.33

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aker A	130	128	128	128
Bergesen Dy A	204	195	195	201.50
Christiania Bk	26.80	26.40	26.70	26.30
Den norske Bk	31.20	30.80	30.90	30.80
Elkem	108	105.50	106.50	106
Hafslund A	42.50	41.50	42.50	42
Kvaerner Asa	373	368	368.50	366
Norsk Hydro	381	374.50	374.50	372.50
Norske Skog A	242	237	237.50	237.50
Nycomed A	187	186	186.50	185.50
Orkla Asa A	638	633	633	630
Petrm GeoSvc	480	471	471.50	474
Saga Petm A	136	133	133	134.50
Schibsted	123	122	123	120
Transocean Off	368	360	360	340
Storebrand Asa	49.50	49	49.50	50

Paris
CAC-40: 2861.70 Previous: 2821.19

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Accor	1112	1094	1099	1082
AGF	332	329.20	330	297.70
Air Liquide	949	925	942	928
Alcatel Alsth	727	715	722	713
Axa-UAP	424	416	423.50	415.60
Bancaire	820	787	812	790
BIC	426	411.50	412	409
BNP	288	277.90	280.80	281
Canal Plus	1020	1004	1008	1010
Carrefour	3065	2992	3047	2970
Casino	329	326	327.70	326.20
CCF	354	347.60	354	348
Cetelem	647	622	637	625
Christian Dior	619	603	612	599
CLF-Dexia Fran	625	616	625	616
Credit Agricole	1131	1126	1131	1160
Danone	942	926	939	925
Elf-Aquitaine	733	725	727	724
Eridania BS	920	905	917	920
Eurodisney	7.90	7.70	7.90	7.85
Eurotunnel	5.70	5.55	5.60	5.60
France Telecom	219	216.90	218.50	217.90
Gen. Eaux	778	755	774	755
Havas	384.60	378.50	382.80	379.70
Imetal	670	646	653	647
Lafarge	381.90	373.50	377	379.20
Legrand	1134	1107	1119	1100
L'Oreal	2325	2271	2280	2259
LVMH	1049	1015	1044	1001
Michelin B	320	315	320	315.90
Paribas A	438	425.30	436.70	424.80
Pernod Ricard	309	300.20	307	301.80
Peugeot Cit	655	631	655	626
Pinault-Print	3010	2950	2974	2942
Promodes	2138	2063	2073	2046
Renault	168.70	165.60	167.90	163.80
Rexel	1640	1530	1640	1549
Rh-Poulenc A	266.80	259.10	261.30	263.90
Sanofi	595	589	593	588
Schneider	322.90	318.20	321.50	317.40
SEB	682	673	673	677
SGS Thomson	407	393.20	396	379.90
Ste Generale	773	758	772	758
Sodexho	2939	2900	2915	2908
St Gobain	811	795	795	795
Suez (Cie)	15.10	15.10	15.10	14.95
Suez Lyon Eaux	626	618	625	618
Synthelabo	740	715	726	743
Thomson CSF	160.50	152.30	159.50	151.80
Total B	664	657	660	654
Usinor	94.40	92.10	94.40	91.85
Valeo	386	376	376	376.90

São Paulo
Bovespa index: 9424.28 Previous: 9188.54

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bradesco Pfd	8.55	8.30	8.40	8.20
Brahma Pfd	735.00	720.00	725.00	725.00
Cemig Pfd	51.50	47.50	50.00	46.99
CESP Pfd	81.00	75.70	76.00	78.99
Copel	13.02	11.50	12.40	11.30
Eletrobras	545.00	515.00	528.00	514.99
Itaubanco Pfd	530.00	500.00	522.00	495.00
Light Servicios	428.00	420.00	423.00	419.99
Lightpar	311.00	295.00	309.00	285.01
Petrobras Pfd	239.00	228.00	232.99	223.00
Paulista Luz	135.50	133.00	133.00	130.00
Sid Nacional	32.50	31.65	31.65	31.50
Souza Cruz	8.70	8.40	8.40	8.37
Telebras Pfd	118.00	113.02	114.90	112.00
Telemig	123.00	117.00	118.00	112.01
Telerj	124.00	114.00	120.00	114.00
Telesp Pfd	295.00	280.04	290.00	268.00
Unibanco	32.50	31.90	32.00	31.50
Usiminas Pfd	7.740	7.50	7.52	7.60
CVRD Pfd	22.50	21.50	21.60	21.49

Seoul
Composite index: 506.87 Previous: 488.41

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dacom	55800	51600	55800	51700
Daewoo Heavy	6390	6000	6280	6140
Hyundai Eng.	15200	13900	15100	14100
Kia Motors	6220	6100	6220	6100
Korea El Pwr	14600	13700	14600	13600
Korea Exch Bk	4920	4610	4920	4560
LG Semicon	21700	19600	21600	20100
Pohang Iron St	46400	43700	46400	42000
Samsung Display	36100	33700	36100	33500
Samsung Elec	44600	42500	44600	41300
Shinhan Bank	7660	7250	7660	7100
SK Telecom	347500	327000	347500	322000

Singapore
Straits Times: 1642.48 Previous: 1641.83

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Asia Pac Brew	4.70	4.48	4.68	4.68
Cerebos Pac	4.44	4	4.02	4.46
City Devlts	7.80	7.55	7.75	7.50
Cycle Carriage	6.95	6.65	6.65	6.75
Dairy Farm Int *	0.86	0.84	0.86	0.86
DBS foreign	13.80	13.30	13.50	13.80
DBS Land	2.60	2.52	2.54	2.51
Fraser & Neave	8.10	7.60	8.05	7.55
HK Land *	2.29	2.21	2.28	2.21
Jard Matheson *	5.45	5.25	5.40	5.15
Jard Strategic *	2.86	2.83	2.86	2.82
Keppel A	5.30	5.20	5.30	5.25
Keppel Bank	2.72	2.68	2.69	2.70
Keppel Fels	4.60	4.58	4.60	4.58
Keppel Land	2.44	2.35	2.43	2.34
OCBC foreign	8.90	8.30	8.90	8.40
OS Union Bk F	5.75	5.55	5.65	5.70
Parkway Hdgs	3.92	3.84	3.88	3.86
Sembawang	5.10	5	5.05	5.06
Sing Air foreign	10.70	10.20	10.50	10.30
Sing Land	4.38	4.22	4.28	4.36
Sing Press F	21.30	20.70	21.10	20.80
Sing Tech Ind	1.75	1.50	1.54	1.72
Sing Telecomm	2.94	2.74	2.85	2.74
Tat Lee Bank	2.42	2.35	2.37	2.41
Utd Industrial	0.71	0.66	0.66	0.69
Utd OSea Bk F	8.85	8.15	8.55	8.40
Wing Tai Hdgs	2.16	2.12	2.13	2.12

*: in U.S. dollars.

Stockholm
SX 16 index: 3331.88 Previous: 3262.71

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AGA B	98.50	97	97.50	97
ABB A	94	91.50	93.50	91.50
AssiDoman	214	204	204	211
Astra A	133	131	132	129.50
Atlas Copco A	247	235	244.50	235.50
Autoliv	308	304.50	307	305
Electrolux B	615	604	615	600
Ericsson B	341	335.50	339	330.50
Hennes B	337.50	332	337	329.50
Incentive A	691	680	691	680
Investor B	380	368	373	367
MoDo B	227	222	224.50	220
Nordbanken	269	262	268	261
Pharm/Upjohn	260	256.50	259.50	253.50
Sandvik B	239	232	234	230
Scania B	186	180	182	185
SCA B	178.50	173	174	175.50
S-E Banken A	91.50	89.50	91	90
Skandia Fors	380	370	380	368
Skanska B	310	304	307.50	301
SKF B	185	180.50	183.50	182
Sparbanken A	190.50	183	189	183
Stora A	109	105	108.50	104.50
Sv Handels A	279	271	273	271
Volvo B	219.50	216	217	213.50

Sydney
All Ordinaries: 2482.70 Previous: 2435.70

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amcor	6.48	6.20	6.45	6.18
ANZ Bking	10.30	10.03	10.19	9.99
BHP	13.95	13.21	13.80	13.16
Boral	3.50	3.42	3.42	3.45
Brambles Ind.	28.78	27.50	28.45	27.49
CBA	17.26	16.90	17.26	16.70
CC Amatil	10.86	10.60	10.73	10.51
Coles Myer	7.38	7.23	7.32	7.26
Comalco	6	5.81	5.95	5.80
CSR	4.60	4.48	4.55	4.46
Fosters Brew	2.69	2.65	2.68	2.64
Goodman Fld	2.24	2.17	2.21	2.18
ICI Australia	10.85	10.68	10.72	10.66
Lend Lease	30.60	29.12	30.50	29.02
MIM Hdgs	1.12	1.08	1.08	1.10
Nat Aust Bank	20.12	19.40	19.95	19.50
Nat Mutual Hdg	2.40	2.36	2.38	2.36
News Corp	7.40	7.30	7.39	7.26
Pacific Dunlop	3.07	2.98	3.05	2.98
Pioneer Intl	3.87	3.67	3.67	3.72
Pub Broadcast	8.11	7.98	8.06	7.97
Rio Tinto	16.30	16.10	16.20	16.15
St George Bank	8.96	8.84	8.80	8.83
WMC	4.94	4.61	4.84	4.78
Westpac Bking	9.10	8.90	9.07	8.85
Woodside Pet	11.15	10.94	11.06	10.94
Woolworths	4.57	4.50	4.55	4.46

Taipei
Stock Market index: 7773.35 Previous: 7693.29

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cathay Life Ins	137	135	135.50	135
Chang Hwa Bk	96.50	95	95.50	95
Chiao Tung Bk	68	67	68	67
China Develpmt	92	90.50	91.50	90
China Steel	22.90	22.50	22.80	22.60
First Bank	97.50	95	96	96
Formosa Plastic	49.50	48.80	49.20	49
Hua Nan Bk	107	105	105.50	105
Intl Comm Bk	54.50	53.50	54	53.50
Nan Ya Plastics	50.50	50	50.50	50
Shin Kong Life	92.50	90	90.50	91.50
Taiwan Semi	125	122	123	122
Tatung	35.20	34.40	35	34.30
Utd Micro Elec	67.50	64.50	67.50	64.50
Utd World Chin	55.50	55	55.50	55

Tokyo
Nikkei 225: 16721.58 Previous: 16308.49

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ajinomoto	1180	1150	1170	1170
All Nippon Air	606	595	595	605
Amway	2600	2550	2550	2600
Asahi Bank	555	531	546	520
Asahi Chem	584	575	578	552
Asahi Glass	828	803	828	800
Bk Tokyo Mitsu	1880	1820	1870	1740
Bk Yokohama	400	390	400	390
Bridgestone	2780	2700	2780	2670
Canon	3160	3050	3060	3010
Chubu Elec	2070	2040	2040	2040
Chugoku Elec	1910	1890	1890	1880
Dai Nipp Print	2530	2400	2480	2380
Daiei	545	525	529	525
Dai-Ichi Kang	958	925	941	901
Daiwa Bank	308	256	260	281
Daiwa House	1090	1030	1040	1070
Daiwa Sec	629	608	620	615
DDI	4200a	3980a	4120a	3990a
Denso	2420	2360	2360	2350
East Japan Ry	5800a	5720a	5750a	5730a
Eisai	1930	1870	1880	1900
Fanuc	4930	4900	4920	4850
Fuji Bank	830	789	826	769
Fuji Photo	4690	4640	4640	4570
Fujitsu	1450	1430	1440	1410
Hachijuni Bk	1110	1080	1090	1090
Hitachi	939	917	928	907
Honda Motor	4470	4340	4400	4320
IBJ	1130	1100	1130	1020
IHI	284	279	279	277
Itochu	395	380	381	375
Ito-Yokado	6040	5980	6020	5970
JAL	402	395	400	395
Japan Tobacco	9690a	9540a	9600a	9600a
Jusco	2360	2280	2330	2230
Kajima	483	451	466	463
Kansai Elec	2180	2150	2160	2150
Kao	1730	1690	1710	1720
Kawasaki Hvy	338	317	317	328
Kawa Steel	220	214	216	212
Kinki Nipp Ry	713	704	709	710
Kirin Brewery	995	968	987	954
Kobe Steel	134	130	132	128
Komatsu	820	770	775	723
Kubota	473	440	445	418
Kyocera	6410	6300	6310	6210
Kyushu Elec	1950	1930	1950	1930
LTCB	329	315	326	296
Marubeni	363	350	350	358
Marui	2080	2010	2040	1990
Matsu Comm	3810	3670	3810	3600
Matsu Elec Ind	2070	2030	2060	2040
Matsu Elec Wk	1070	1050	1050	1040
Mitsubishi	1010	970	1000	991
Mitsubishi Ch	269	259	261	256
Mitsubishi El	359	338	345	352
Mitsubishi Est	1500	1420	1490	1400
Mitsubishi Hvy	510	493	500	490
Mitsubishi Mat	437	425	431	422
Mitsubishi Tr	1560	1460	1550	1410
Mitsui	945	910	938	888
Mitsui Fudosn	1370	1320	1350	1320
Mitsui Trust	337	322	327	308
Murata Mfg	4140	4100	4130	3900
NEC	1410	1380	1400	1370
Nikon	1570	1540	1550	1520
Nikko Sec	423	411	420	400
Nintendo	12600	12200	12400	12000
Nipp Express	683	666	675	670
Nippon Oil	443	426	440	423
Nippon Steel	258	249	251	253
Nissan Motor	637	625	627	617
NKK	156	151	156	150
Nomura Sec	1500	1470	1490	1450
NTT	1100b	1080b	1100b	1070b
NTT Data	6340b	6200b	6280b	6050b
Oji Paper	559	546	550	544
Osaka Gas	288	278	278	279
Ricoh	1730	1680	1710	1680
Rohm	12600	12400	12600	12200
Sakura Bk	494	465	489	450
Sankyo	3960	3930	3940	3920
Sanwa Bank	1350	1270	1350	1200
Sanyo Elec	372	361	368	362
Secom	8150	7980	8150	7900
Seibu Rwy	5700	5600	5650	5600
Sekisui Chem	925	907	915	901
Sekisui House	990	971	971	966
Seven-Eleven	8750	8600	8750	8500
Sharp	880	845	873	835
Shikoku El Pwr	1920	1910	1910	1910
Shimizu	464	452	456	462
Shin-etsu Ch	3120	2970	3070	2890
Shiseido	1830	1790	1810	1750
Shizuoka Bk	1240	1210	1210	1200
Softbank	2900	2810	2830	2800
Sony	10700	10500	10600	10400
Sumitomo	872	840	849	832
Sumitomo Bk	1520	1450	1500	1380
Sumit Chem	446	436	442	440
Sumitomo Elec	1790	1750	1770	1730
Sumit Metal	275	263	273	265
Sumit Trust	896	848	877	796
Taisho Pharm	3280	3240	3280	3190
Takeda Chem	3690	3630	3690	3610
TDK	10300	10000	10300	9800
Tohoku El Pwr	1940	1910	1920	1930
Tokai Bank	660	636	651	615
Tokio Marine	1190	1130	1190	1090
Tokyo El Pwr	2310	2270	2290	2270
Tokyo Electron	6340	6100	6290	5960
Tokyo Gas	302	287	295	300
Tokyu Corp.	560	540	540	557
Tonen	948	924	944	905
Toppan Print	1690	1650	1670	1630
Toray Ind	598	573	589	588
Toshiba	580	566	573	558
Tostem	1520	1460	1490	1460
Toyo Trust	880	835	875	795
Toyota Motor	3610	3470	3580	3450
Yamanouchi	3120	3090	3100	3060

a: x 100; b: x 1,000

Toronto
TSE Industrials: 6754.94 Previous: 6763.93

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Cons.	18.30	18.15	18.15	18¼
Alberta Energy	30¼	29.80	29.90	29.95
Alcan Alum	39.95	39.30	39.30	39.85
Anderson Expl	14.90	14.60	14.65	14.70
Bk Montreal	66½	65.60	66.20	65.70
Bk Nova Scotia	66.40	65.70	65.90	65.85
Barrick Gold	26.15	25¼	25.70	25.80
BCE	43.70	42.60	42.70	43.55
BC Telecomm	36.95	36.85	36.95	36.85
Biochem Pharm	39.25	37.85	38.50	38.30
Bombardier B	30.15	29.60	29¾	29½
Cameco	54¾	53	54	53
CIBC	45.15	44.70	44.80	44.65
Cdn Natl Rail	76.55	75.30	76.35	75.65
Cdn Nat Res	35½	35.05	35.10	35½
Cdn Occid Pet	34.05	33.60	33.85	34
Cdn Pacific	41	40.70	40.90	40.95
Cominco	26	25.20	25½	26
Dofasco	22.65	21.90	22.05	22.65
Domtar	10.35	10.20	10.20	10.40
Donohue A	25.35	25	25	25
Du Pont Cda A	35	34.05	34¾	34¾
EdperBrascan	26¾	25.85	25.95	26.15
EuroNev Mng	19	18.60	18.70	18.65
Fairfax Finl	338	335	338	338
Falconbridge	18.45	18	18	18.15
Fletcher Chall A	20	19½	20	19½
Franco Nevada	29.35	28¾	29.30	28.65
Gulf Cda Res	11.05	10.85	10.85	11.10
Imperial Oil	89¼	88.85	89.15	89.30
Inco	25.35	24¾	25	24.95
IPL Energy	60	59.30	59.40	59.20
Laidlaw B	19.40	19.10	19¼	19.65
Loewen Group	36	35.10	35.30	35.90
Macmill Bld	17	16¾	16¾	16.95
Magna Intl A	89½	88¼	88¼	88.90
Methanex	12¾	12.40	12.60	12½
Moore	21¼	21.30	21.30	21¼
Newbridge Net	68	63.80	64.20	67.30
Noranda Inc	25	24.35	24.60	24.30
Norcen Energy	35¼	34.70	35	34.65
Nthern Telecom	133¼	129½	130	132.65
Nova	13½	13.40	13.45	13.40
Onex	32.90	32½	32.55	32.95
Pancdn Petlm	23.90	23.65	23¾	23.65
Petro Cda	28.10	27.85	28	27.90
Placer Dome	19.10	18.65	18.80	18.90
Poco Petlm	12.90	12.60	12.65	12.85
Potash Sask	115.55	114¼	115	115
Renaissance	30.40	30.05	30.05	30
Rio Algom	26.95	26	26.35	26.90
Rogers Cantel B	17¼	16¼	16¾	17¼
Seagram Co	46.70	45.85	46.45	46.70
Shell Cda A	28.20	27½	27½	27.70
Suncor	51½	50.65	51	50.60
Talisman Eny	45	44.15	44.20	44.90
Teck B	23	22¼	22.80	21¾
Teleglobe	46	45¼	46	45.65
Telus	30.80	30¼	30¼	30.80
Thomson	35.90	35.70	35.70	35.80
TorDom Bank	54.45	53.30	54.20	52.95
Transalta	20.35	20.15	20.20	20.30
TransCda Pipe	29.20	28¾	29	28.85
Trimark Finl	71½	70.45	70½	70½
Trizec Hahn	33½	32.70	33.30	32.85
TVX Gold	4.85	4.57	4.80	4.55
Westcoast Eny	30.95	30¼	30.85	30¼
Weston	110	109	109	109.35

Vienna
ATX index: 1291.02 Previous: 1276.11

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Boehler-Uddeh	909	855	870	894.20
Creditanst Pfd	616	611	613	613
EA-Generali	3070	2936	3070	2966
EVN	1590	1560	1572.50	1551
Flughafen Wien	510	503.50	510	505
OMV	1805.50	1732	1791	1729.90
Oest Elektriz	982	965.60	982	966.50
VA Stahl	509	499.90	500	498
VA Tech	2036.10	2019	2020	2017
Wienerberg Bau	2494	2441.10	2492	2430

Wellington
NZSE-40 index: 2343.61 Previous: 2349.24

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Air N Zeald B	3.37	3.34	3.37	3.34
Brierly Invt	1.14	1.12	1.14	1.12
Carter Holt ord	2.60	2.54	2.55	2.58
Fletch Ch Bldg	4.78	4.70	4.77	4.75
Fletch Ch Eny	7.21	7.10	7.10	7.13
Fletch Ch Forst	1.49	1.36	1.39	1.48
Fletch Ch Paper	2.25	2.15	2.18	2.23
Lion Nathan	3.90	3.82	3.90	3.78
Telecom NZ	8.35	8.29	8.32	8.31
Wilson Horton	10.70	10.70	10.70	10.80

Zurich
SPI index: 3611.30 Previous: 3572.57

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABB B	1845	1815	1839	1807
Adecco B	453	439	445	435
Alusuisse R	1295	1280	1294	1275
Ares-Serono B	2500	2460	2490	2450
Alel R	830	830	830	830
Baer Hdg B	2240	2200	2230	2180
Baloise Hdg R	2530	2470	2490	2495
BK Vision	1250	1230	1245	1240
Ciba Spec Chem	144.50	141.25	143.25	142
Clariant R	1145	1122	1137	1104
Crd Suisse Gp R	210.50	208.50	209.75	207.75
Elektrowatt B	550	548	549	548
Ems-Chemie	7020	6910	7020	6925
ESEC Hdg	4140	4070	4100	4100
Holderbank B	1223	1200	1222	1190
Liechtenst LB B	559	551	559	555
Nestle R	2130	2100	2125	2087
Novartis R	2291	2262	2280	2240
Oerlikon Bueh R	193	188.75	193	187
Pargesa Hld B	1799	1790	1790	1799
PharmaVisn B	870	850	857	854
Richemont A	1595	1568	1580	1560
Pirelli PC	306	303	306	300
Roche Hdg PC	13000	12850	12920	12825
SBC R	394	389	390.50	389.50
Schindler PC	1580	1535	1560	1530
SGS B	2790	2745	2754	2752
SMH B	816	780	815	780
Sulzer R	980	954	967	945
Swiss Reins R	2198	2178	2191	2176
SAir Group R	1852	1790	1820	1788
UBS B	1704	1672	1699	1662
Winterthur R	1540	1520	1535	1524
Zurich Assur R	599	593	595	593

NYSE

Friday's 4 P.M. Close

The 2,600 most traded stocks of the day.
Nationwide prices not reflecting late trades elsewhere.
The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	Latest	Chge
		A-B-C								
39¾	24½	AAR	.48	1.3	24	455	39¾	38¼	38¾	[illegible]
29⅛	15½	ABM	.40	1.5	24	141	27½	27½	27¼	[illegible]
24¼	18¾	ABN Am n	.56e	2.7	–	1359	20¾	20¼	20¾	[illegible]
101¼	55¼	ACE Ltd	.96f	1.0	12	1552	98⅛	97	98⅛	[illegible]
11⅞	10	ACMIn	.90a	8.2	–	593	11⅛	10⅞	11	[illegible]
10⅛	8¾	ACM Sc	.90	9.0	–	1317	10	9⅞	10	[illegible]
7	6¾	ACMSo	.57	8.7	–	972	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	–
15	11¾	ACMMD	1.35	10.0	–	642	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	[illegible]
10½	9⅛	ACMIAI	.90	8.9	–	288	10⅛	10	10⅛	–
14⅞	12½	ACMMu	.99	6.2	–	344	14⅝	14½	14⅝	[illegible]
24¾	14	ACNiels	–	–	42	886	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	[illegible]
27½	16⅞	ACX Tech	–	–	–	208	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞	[illegible]
49¾	21½	AES Cp s	–	–	38	2221	38⅛	37⅜	38	[illegible]
57¾	37½	AFLAC	.46	1.0	16	5559	46⅝	45⅛	45⅞	[illegible]
36¼	25	AGCO	.04	.1	11	1623	28⅛	27⅛	27⅝	[illegible]
21¾	17¼	AGL Res	1.08	5.4	14	1267	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	[illegible]
19½	11⅛	AJL	1.44	11.2	–	422	13	12⅞	12⅞	[illegible]
24	17¾	AK Steel s	.50	2.6	8	1185	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	[illegible]
		AMB Pr n	–	–	–	36567	23	22⅛	22⅞	–
24¾	20	AMF n	–	–	–	503	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	[illegible]
24⅝	20¾	AMLI Rs	1.76f	7.8	18	190	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	[illegible]
123½	78¾	AMR	–	–	12	6210	122	119⅝	121⅛	–1⅛
19⅞	9¾	APT Sat n	–	–	–	242	15⅛	13⅝	13¾	[illegible]
51¼	40½	ARCOCh	2.80	6.1	40	565	46	45⅞	46	[illegible]
39⅞	22½	ASA Ltd	1.20	5.2	–	497	23½	23	23⅛	[illegible]
54⅝	30¾	AT&T	1.32	2.4	20	66734	54⅝	54⅛	53⅞	+1
39½	19¾	AVX Cp	.24	.8	19	848	28⅞	28⅛	28⅞	[illegible]
36⅛	28¼	AXA UAP	.65p	–	–	781	36⅛	35⅞	36	[illegible]
32¾	9¾	Aames s	.13	1.0	11	2080	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	[illegible]
68⅝	49¼	AbtLab	1.08	1.6	25	9447	65⅝	64⅞	65⅛	[illegible]

HAVE YOU CALLED THESE NUMBERS?

- Subscribe and SAVE up to 60% off the cover price.
- Try a special low cost 2-month trial subscription.
- Early morning hand-delivery to your home or office widely available.

For easy ordering & details of hand-delivery areas call:

Austria/Central & Eastern Europe	+43 1 891 363830	(Vienna)
Belgium	0 800 17538	(toll free)
France	0 800 437 437	(toll free)
Italy	167 780 040	(toll free)
Luxembourg	0 800 2703	(toll free)
Netherlands	06 0225 158	(toll free)
Sweden	020 797 039	(toll free)
United Kingdom	0 800 895 965	(toll free)
USA	1 800 882 2884	(toll free)
Rest of Europe, Mid. East & Africa	+33 1 41 43 93 61	(Paris)
Asia	+852 29221171	(Hong Kong)

Herald Tribune

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Full details available at:
http://www.iht.com or e-mail: subs@iht.com

Continued on Page 16

ASIA/PACIFIC

Hashimoto's Flip-Flops Yield a Plan for Japanese Banks

By Stephanie Strom
New York Times Service

TOKYO — First he flipped, then he flopped, then he flipped again.

Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto of Japan instructed his governing Liberal Democratic Party on Thursday to devise a plan for using public funds to bail out the country's shaky banking system.

His instructions were a 180-degree reversal of his position Wednesday, which in turn was a reversal of a comment he made Tuesday. At that time, he indicated his support for using taxpayer money to help the banks unload the trillions of yen in bad debts that they have carried since the bubble in the Japanese economy burst in the early 1990s.

"It's exactly what I would have hoped he would have done," Alicia Ogawa, a banking analyst at Salomon Brothers, said of the prime minister's latest position. "Maybe it's finally the beginning of the end."

Most analysts have not put a precise price tag on a bailout of a banking system that includes some of the world's largest financial institutions. The government estimates that the banks are saddled with bad debt worth some 20 trillion yen, about

NEWS ANALYSIS

$157 billion, but analysts believe the number is higher because many institutions do not reflect the full extent of the problems on their books.

The bailout could cost the government from a fourth to a third of the amount of the bad debt, once bank assets are sold off, one analyst said.

Mr. Hashimoto's third change of heart in as many days came after a chat he had Thursday morning with former Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, who prodded him to find a way to inject public funds into the banking system before a meeting with President Bill Clinton scheduled for this weekend at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation talks in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Earlier this week, the deputy secretary of the U.S. Treasury, Lawrence Summers, encouraged the Japanese government to consider using public funds to rid the banking system of its problems, stressing Tokyo's need to be a leader in an Asian financial system that has suddenly gone awry.

"It's not that the Asian problems are Japan's responsibility," Mr. Miyazawa said, "but since it's happening in this neighborhood, people, say in New York, are probably asking, What is Japan doing? So it's better that Mr. Hashimoto should have something explicit to say in Vancouver."

Additionally, as currency values have crumbled across Asia this fall, the Japanese banks' exposure in the region has come under intense scrutiny, and now even the most sound institutions here are paying a premium to borrow short term.

The banks have been slow to acknowledge problem loans that have been on their books since the real estate bubble burst in the early 1990s. Add the recent fall in Hong Kong property values, the devaluation of the Thai baht and the bankruptcy of several major South Korean corporations, and suddenly the problems seem overwhelming.

"The domestic bad-debt problem alone, they could probably grow their way out of," said Ronald Bevacqua, an economist at Merrill Lynch & Co. here. "But every day, there's another problem."

The rescue plan that Mr. Miyazawa sketched out includes elements of the system that Washington used in the late 1980s to bail out the savings and loan industry through the Resolution Trust Corp. The government would help troubled banks dispose of their problem debts, close the weakest banks and inject capital into those banks best positioned to regain their footing.

If the plan is adopted, Tokyo would create a fund that would issue bonds and guarantee them against default, using some of the vast pool of money that sits in Japan's postal savings system.

The money raised by selling the bonds would be used to protect depositors whose banks would be shut down. It would also be used to buy preferred shares or subordinated debt of banks that need capital but are basically sound or too big to fail.

Over time, the fund would produce the money to pay back the bonds by selling the assets of failed banks. Mr. Miyazawa said that the fund, which would probably be set up inside the Deposit Insurance Corp., could have a five-year life span, at the end of which the nation's banking problems would be resolved.

The use of public funds to bail out the banks is political dynamite here, where taxpayers have not forgotten the government's 685 billion yen bailout of housing lenders just two years ago.

Unlike Mr. Hashimoto, whose public standing is at a low, Mr. Miyazawa, a former Ministry of Finance bureaucrat, has the experience and stature to speak plainly about the banking system's problems and why the public must help solve them.

It is going to be an expensive and painful task, however. For one thing, the Deposit Insurance Corp. is underfinanced. Analysts estimate that it will spend more to shutter the Hokkaido Takushoku Bank, which failed Monday, than the 460 billion yen the corporation will take in this year in premiums.

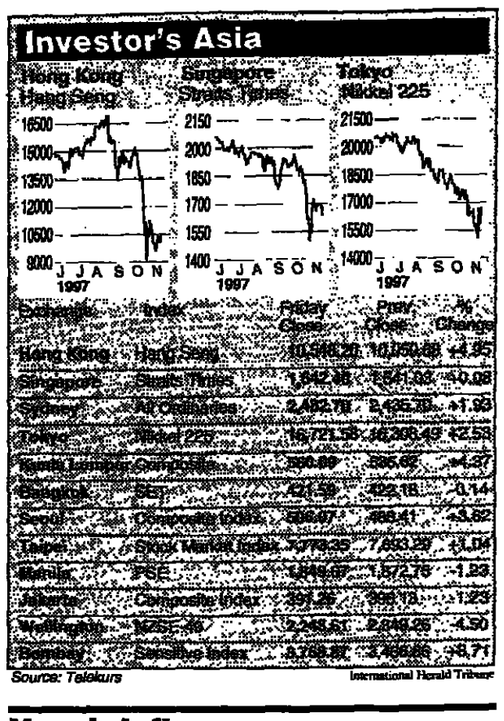
David Atkinson, an analyst at Goldman, Sachs (Japan) Ltd., published a report Wednesday estimating that the government would have to inject 5.5 trillion yen, or about $43 billion, into the banking system by March 1999 if the banks wrote off all their nonperforming loans, marked down the value of their stock portfolios to accurately reflect market prices and securitized as many assets as possible to offset the cost to the public.

In the worst case, Mr. Atkinson estimates, the cost of supporting the 20 largest banks would rise to 7.6 trillion yen if the Nikkei stock index fell to about 12,000 points from its current level of around 16,000.

Mr. Miyazawa said Thursday that even with the Nikkei at 16,000 points, the bad debts at several banks outweigh their assets.

More so than at their American counterparts, the financial strength of banks here depends on stock prices. That is because of the Japanese tradition of companies and banks holding shares in institutions with which they do business.

On Friday, the Nikkei closed at 16,721.58, up 2.53 percent.



Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• **India** Oil Corp., the country's biggest oil importer, said profit rose a less-than-expected 7 percent in the half-year ended Sept. 30 on strong sales and increased production at its refineries. Profit climbed to 9.04 billion rupees ($251.1 million) from 8.44 billion rupees a year earlier.

• **Sumitomo Bank Ltd.** expects to dispose of 800 billion yen ($6.34 billion) of problem loans in the year ending March 31, 1998. The bank said it would cut 1 trillion to 1.5 trillion yen from its risk-weighted assets in 1997-98.

• **Japan's** prime minister, Ryutaro Hashimoto, cleared a major obstacle to his goal of cutting state debt through fiscal austerity when a panel of the upper house of Parliament approved a bill aimed at reducing Japan's fiscal deficit to 3 percent or less of gross domestic product by March 2004 from 5.4 percent.

• **Siemens Ltd.**, the **Indian** unit of Siemens AG of Germany, had a net loss of 1.57 billion rupees in the 18 months ended Sept. 30. It is restructuring by cutting staff and reducing debt after expansion over the past five years into telephone equipment and other businesses led to ballooning losses.

• **Hong Kong** banks, in a sign of confidence that the local dollar and interbank interest rates had stabilized after recent turmoil, left deposit rates unchanged. On Oct. 24, Hong Kong banks raised retail deposit rates by 75 basis points, to 4.75 percent. **Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.** said it had no plans to change mortgage rates in Hong Kong.

• **PSA Peugeot Citroen SA**, Europe's third-largest carmaker, wants to sell its stake in the Indian joint venture **PAL Peugeot Ltd.** to its Indian partner, **Premier Automobile Ltd.** The French carmaker said it believed the venture, created in 1994, could continue to be successful under the management of the Indian partner.

• **Malaysia** will allow offshore banks to invest in ringgit money market instruments, subject to a limit on the value of investment by each bank as of Jan. 1, the national news agency Bernama said, quoting a speech to be given by Finance Minister Anwar Ibrahim. *Bloomberg, Reuters*

Malaysia Prepares Economic Remedy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUALA LUMPUR — Determined to tackle its economic problems without outside aid, Malaysia prepared Friday to set up a special council to address the impact of the financial turmoil sweeping Asia.

Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad said the "national economic action council" proposed late Thursday would comprise economic ministers and representatives of the banking and finance sectors as well as of manufacturing.

The plan to set up the council next month was announced after an emergency meeting of the main party in the ruling coalition in response to an 11 percent plunge in share prices Thursday and a fresh decline by Malaysia's currency, the ringgit. Stocks recovered Friday, with Kuala Lumpur's composite index rising 23.47 points, or 4.37 percent, to 560.09, and the ringgit bounced back against the dollar.

In his strongest comments yet on the scale of the crisis, Mr. Mahathir drew a parallel to Malaysia's "emergency" period from 1948 to 1960, when the country was faced with a Communist insurgency, prompting food rationing and curfews.

"To overcome the economic problems, we will adopt a similar approach as we did during the emergency even though we have not declared a state of emergency," the prime minister said.

Mr. Mahathir said the measures adopted by the council would be aimed at reducing waste, raising output and exports, cutting imports, improving the quality of local products and controlling inflation.

"The government wants to bring back confidence to the economy," he said, "and hopes the currency and stock markets will return to a normal situation." But analysts said the council would have to act quickly.

"Things are moving fast," said Imran Lim, an investment analyst at the Institute of Strategic and International Studies in Kuala Lumpur. "Any delay can be fatal. We have to swallow our pride to do the right thing."

Lim Kiat Siang, leader of the opposition Democratic Action Party, said the new council would not be effective unless the prime minister and the government "admit that the country's economic crisis has been severely compounded by many self-inflicted wounds."

Mr. Mahathir warned last month that Malaysia risked having external conditions imposed on its economy if it sought help from the International Monetary Fund. *(AFP, Reuters)*

Prudential to Buy Lehman Units

Bloomberg News

HONG KONG — Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. said Friday that it would sell its private-client businesses in Hong Kong, Singapore and London to Prudential Securities Group Inc. for an undisclosed price.

Lehman said it would also move its 10-person equity-derivatives operations in Hong Kong to Tokyo.

The company said the sale of the banking units reflected its intention to focus on higher-margin businesses, including investment banking, fixed-income and equities trading.

Action on Problems Helps Lift Asian Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — Stock markets across Asia rose Friday on signs that governments were taking steps to deal with their financial problems.

South Korea's appeal for help from the International Monetary Fund and Japan's decision to use public funds to bail out troubled banks raised investor confidence in the region, analysts said.

"We have seen a combination of positive events today," said Dennis Nolan, senior institutional sales manager at NAVA SC Securities. "In particular, there is a general relief that Korea isn't going to go through the floor."

In Tokyo, the Nikkei 225-share index rose 413.09 points, or 2.53 percent, to close at 16,721.58, while in Seoul, the benchmark composite index rose 17.66 points, or 3.62 percent, to finish at 506.07.

Hong Kong stocks broke a three-day slump, with the Hang Seng Index rising 497.52 points, or 4.95 percent, to close at 10,548.20 on optimism that declining interest rates could stimulate the economy.

Strong gains in U.S. stocks also helped cheer investors in Asia.

Stocks in Malaysia, which plunged 11 percent Thursday, also gained as the ringgit strengthened against the dollar. But analysts warned that Malaysia's gains were fragile.

"Many investors will simply sell into strength, as sentiment is still at a very low level," an analyst at a Malaysian brokerage said. *(Bloomberg, AFP, Reuters)*

CITIBANK: *Mexico Case Illustrates Perils and Opportunities*

Continued from Page 11

Lankenau and deep-pocketed foreigners such as Citibank.

Confia's case hit a nerve because it was the first Mexican bank snapped up by a U.S. corporation after three others were bought by Canadian and Spanish banks. And it was not just any U.S. bank; it was Citibank, the financial conglomerate that Mexicans have loved and hated for decades.

The acquisition also coincided with a political shift in Mexico last summer, when opposition legislators, many inspired by protectionist ideas that prevailed a generation ago, took control of the lower house of the Congress for the first time in decades.

"This deal is absolutely incomprehensible to me," said Ricardo Garcia Sainz, a new opposition lawmaker who is chairman of the budget committee. "I don't see why we have to spend $1 billion of the Mexican people's money to clean up a bank so we can sell it to foreigners."

Criticism also came from the generally pro-business National Action Party, or PAN, one of the biggest opposition groups. "These shady bailouts are only awakening the mistrust of the people," said Rogelio Sada Zambrano, economic-policy coordinator for the PAN delegation.

Even Mexican bankers grumbled, although they welcomed Citibank's injection of capital into the system.

"The foreign banks are buying very healthy Mexican banks at very good prices because they get them with no bad assets," said Antonio del Valle, the chairman of Bital, a Mexican bank, and president of the Mexican Bankers Association. Mr. del Valle bought Bital from the government at top rates during boom times in 1992.

Mexican banks became vulnerable to takeovers after being crippled by bad management, soaring interest rates and loss-plagued loan portfolios in the wake of the peso collapse of 1994. Of 18 banks the government sold to Mexican buyers in the early 1990s, only eight remain in business and in Mexican hands today.

Many Mexican businessmen say they realize the government had no choice but to make huge investments — now estimated at $47.5 billion over three decades — to preserve the country's financial system. They also understand that foreigners are helping to modernize the system. "The two things foreigners are bringing in, capital and administration, are not available right now in Mexico," said Jonathan Heath, an economist here.

Moreover, many Mexicans remember with gratitude how Citibank, the longest-operating foreign bank here, hung in even after the turbulent nationalization of Mexican banks in 1982.

But the authorities have had a hard time explaining the bailout to working people, many of whom were ambushed by exploding debts after the peso collapsed.

Recently, Citibank's image here has been tarnished by Washington's investigation of the bank's handling of the accounts of Raul Salinas de Gortari, the wayward brother of the exiled former president. Moreover, U.S. prosecutors recently charged that middlemen for a Mexican narcotics cartel had used Citibank accounts to launder large amounts of money.

Mr. Lankenau made his name by making big profits as a stockbroker in the 1980s. He bought Confia from the government in 1991. But after the peso crisis, Confia's troubles deepened. By this year, Mexican banking commission officials said, it was clear Mr. Lankenau was $150 million short of the capital the government had ordered him to raise to save his bank.

In April, after more than a year of sporadic talks, Citibank made an offer that banking authorities liked. But when the bank's officials examined Confia's books, they found chaos. There were no clear standards for extending credit, collateral for loans had been artificially inflated, and other loans had no documentation.

As negotiations with Citibank neared a close, everybody involved could see that Mr. Lankenau was growing frantic about losing his investment in Confia, valued at tens of millions of dollars.

Even so, Citibank officials underestimated his desperation. Just days before Citibank was scheduled to announce its purchase, dozens of clients of Mr. Lankenau's brokerage firm, part of his financial group that also includes Confia, sued him for fraud. Soon the Mexican government brought 12 criminal charges that could put him in jail for five years or more.

Mexican officials said Mr. Lankenau did not appear to have willfully embezzled from his customers but rather grew reckless in his maneuvers to keep Confia and other holdings.

Mexican regulators and Citibank attorneys said there was little chance that Mr. Lankenau's legal troubles would have any effect on Citibank's purchase. Citibank, which is awaiting approval of the purchase by the Federal Reserve Board in Washington, said it would leave the bank under the Confia name and hoped to complete the deal this year.

Confia depositors, initially nervous, have been reassured by Citibank's arrival. Their deposits stabilized. Mr. de Quesada said he remained confident that Citibank's investment would be good for its business and for Mexico.

But Mexicans are clearly thinking twice about how far they want to go to be part of international corporations that minimize borders.

"Everybody has seen that globalization, whether they like it or not, is inevitable," said Mr. Heath, the economist. "Mexicans see foreign ownership of the banks as part of that process. At the same time, there is a fatigue syndrome setting in. There is starting to be a backlash."

APEC: *A Mood of Resistance*

Continued from Page 11

"Without it," Mr. Flamm said, "he can still negotiate deals. It's not helpful to not have fast-track, but it's not apocalyptic, either."

Perhaps more importantly, Mr. Job said: "The United States comes with what has to be seen as a very, very strong economy, performing as well as it has in decades. It doesn't have to take any particular criticism about managing its own economy."

In fact, because of America's economic health and the sudden need of other member nations for multilateral support, Charlene Barshefsky, the U.S. trade representative, said that the APEC meeting "is rather ideally timed."

"The global community does look to the United States for leadership," she said.

What will the Vancouver summit need to be declared a success?

"If we see a commitment of APEC leaders to accelerate — to stay the course and accelerate the pace of liberalization, the removal of barriers to trade despite the turmoil," said Mr. Denham of Salomon Inc., "that would be a very good result."

APEC includes Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand and the United States.

If you've missed the
Investing In Marseille
Sponsored Section which appeared on Nov.15, please write to the Supplements Dept. for a free copy.
Fax: 33 1 41 43 92 13.
E-mail: supplements@iht.com.
Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

ITC
INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE COMPANY
Worldwide Call Back System
Experience the ITC Difference!
- International Fax and Cellular
- Clearest Line Quality
- Prompt Customer Service
- 30/6 Billing Increments
- Monthly Call Detail
- No Minimums
Low Costs Per Minute!
France... $0.21
Spain... $0.38
Belgium... $0.26
Denmark... $0.22
Germany... $0.20
U.K... $0.14
WHOLESALERS WELCOME!
- Low Wholesale Rates
- High Commissions paid Monthly
- Training Provided
- Multi-port Hotel Dialers Available
- No Special Equipment Needed
- START EARNING MORE WITH ITC!
DISTRIBUTORS NEEDED WORLDWIDE!
Call Today... Limited Countries Available!
CALL 203-238-9794 or FAX: 203-929-4906
visit our website: www.itcphone.com
290 Pratt Street, Meriden, CT 06450 USA

Introducing
Andrew Peck Online
A better, faster, more affordable way for you to trade stock.
Andrew Peck Associates, a leader in international discount brokerage since 1979, is pleased to introduce a revolutionary new way for you to access market information and execute trades wherever you are 24 hours a day. Andrew Peck Online is the easy and affordable way to access information including reports on any listed stocks, Nasdaq securities and options. Real-time quotes and tick-by-tick updates are available via PC, and the Web. And Andrew Peck Online gives you a quick efficient way to trade over the Internet. Andrew Peck Online is the kind of added value service you expect from one of the world's leading discount brokers.
Call today and you can try Andrew Peck Online risk-free for the first month. If you're not completely satisfied, your monthly fee will be refunded.
The International Investor's Choice
Andrew Peck Associates, Inc.
Newport Financial Center
111 Pavonia Avenue,
Jersey City, NJ 07310
call us:
(201) 217-9500
or fax us:
(201) 217-1919
or visit our web site:
www.andrewpeck.com
www.andrewpeck.com
* Access and exchange charges still apply. Prices and availability subject to change. Use of Andrew Peck Online requires a major credit card and is conditioned upon acceptance of terms of service prior to enrollment.
Accounts protected up to $50 million. Members NASD & SIPC

هكذا من الأصل

NASDAQ

Friday's 4 P.M.

The 1,000 most traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.
The Associated Press.

NYSE

Friday's 4 P.M. Close

(Continued)

صكناس الاصل

Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL

THE MONEY REPORT

MONDAY: SPORTS

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 22-23, 1997
PAGE 17

What's in the Cards? More Uses and Fraud

Credit-Card Protection Gains a High-Tech Edge

By Conrad de Aenlle

AN AMERICAN personal-finance guru once advised in his list of top 10 tips for financial success that people should not worry about their credit cards being lost or stolen. His reasoning was that cardholders were liable only for the first $50 of fraudulent use and that there were more important financial matters on which to dwell.

Cardholders may still have far greater worries, but they probably should be more concerned about fraud and security than when that advice was offered nearly 20 years ago. The number of cards in use and the amount spent on them by consumers has grown substantially.

Just as important, there are more ways to spend money with cards — at cash machines, over the telephone and the Internet, and soon through electronic wallets that serve as cash surrogates — and fraud techniques are becoming more varied and sophisticated.

SECURITY

Fraud and theft amount to about 10 cents on every $100 that cardholders charge, but because card use is so pervasive, this adds up to more than $1 billion a year just for cards issued by banks under the two largest brands, Visa and MasterCard. Total card fraud is considerably higher when American Express, Diners Club and the many types of department-store and oil-company cards are included.

Cardholders are still liable only for nominal amounts charged illegally in their name. But ultimately the money lost to card issuers and the money they spend trying to prevent further thefts comes out of the pockets of their cardholders or, if competition is too steep, their shareholders.

Theft comes in many guises. There are the most crude forms, such as stealing someone's wallet or reading a cardholder's personal identification number at a cash machine and then taking the card. Some more artful crooks intercept new cards before they can be delivered in the mail. And then there are technoliterate thieves, who try to hack into computer networks to steal the card numbers of on-line shoppers.

Fortunately, there is a vast, sophisticated arsenal with which to combat such crime. A relatively simple procedure is to print cardholders' photographs on cards, which has proven "very successful in cutting down point-of-sale fraud," said Keith Saunders, chief architect for security and electronic commerce at NCR Corp., which makes cash machines and security systems.

Including a photo, he said, "increases the risk of getting caught and makes criminals feel uneasy."

The biggest innovation in anti-theft technology is the smart card, which is also called the chip card because an embedded silicon chip allows far more information to be stored than on a card with a conventional magnetic stripe.

While a stripe card might contain a PIN and not much else, chip cards are being developed with enough room to store a digitized version of the cardholder's thumbprint. Another advantage is that it is harder to snatch information off a smart card.

"If you had the right equipment, you could copy a stripe card," Mr. Saunders said. "When you move into smart cards, the equipment is much less available and much more expensive, and the level of expertise is much higher. Remanufacturing a silicon chip is a fairly complex operation.

"Typically, only big companies and universities have that equipment," he added, "and information is put into a chip that makes it difficult to know what to copy and what to look for. If you don't do it just right, you destroy the chip."

Smart cards are being introduced gradually around the world. Ciaran Brennan, editor of the industry newsletter Cards International, noted that in countries where it has been in widespread use, such as France, banks "have been able to reduce card fraud quite substantially and now other countries are looking to introduce chip cards."

He said that they were viewed somewhat as the future of card security.

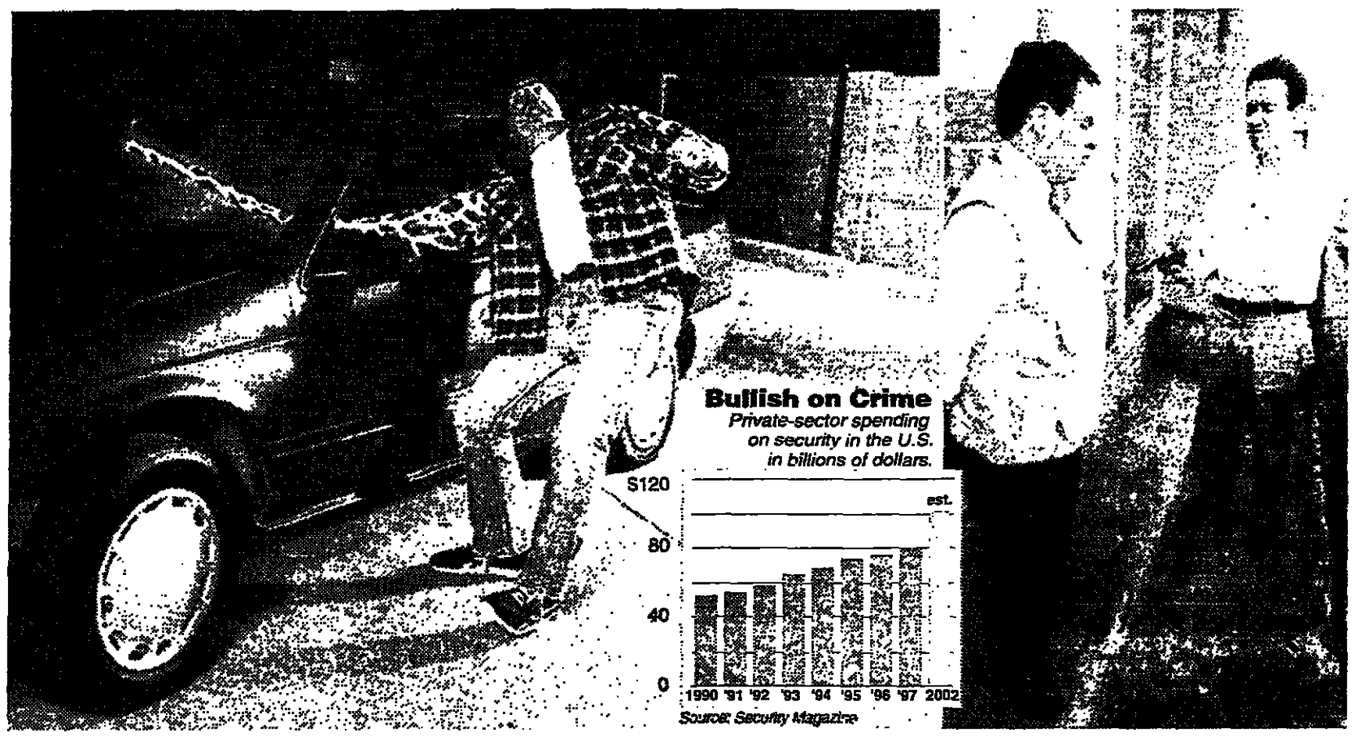
Smart-card technology will eventually allow banks to provide cards that can serve both as credit cards and electronic wallets, with stored-up cash that can be used for small purchases and replenished at banks when the cash runs out. The goal, Mr. Brennan said, is "to take cash out of society and bring in electronic payment cards, with the added benefit of reducing fraud."

In a card security system, Mr. Saunders said, "ideally what you want is something you possess, something you know and something you are."

The first is a PIN, the second is the card itself and the third could be a thumbprint.

Cards that read thumbprints are deemed especially useful in emerging economies, where card use is increasing rapidly and fraud is far higher than in traditional markets. Visa reported that

Continued on Page 19



An advertisement for the Auto Taser car alarm, left, and testing a bulletproof vest. Demand for such devices is helping fuel a security-sector surge.

While Crime Doesn't Pay, Preventing It Does

Rising Demand and Advanced Technology Spur a Boom in Guard Services and Protective Gear

By Digby Larner

FOR INVESTORS having difficulty making money these days, crime may be the answer — not committing it, that is, but buying into the industry of preventing it.

Despite signs that crime is falling in some areas, the global trend is upward. This, together with advancing technology, has given the crime-busting business a boost in recent years.

What makes it especially attractive is that crime prevention, as a sector, is remarkably underresearched. Although the value of U.S. security shares grew an average 41 percent in 1996, few professional investors consider it an individual sector. This lack of attention — and hype — means that bargains are still to be had, analysts said.

Security stocks are of two main types: companies that supply personnel to guard homes and commercial property, and makers of security technology. A few businesses do both. But the two types of company do not steal business from each other: The spread of new and relatively cheap technology for electronically tagging store merchandise, deterring attackers or alerting police to burglaries and robberies has brought more crime to the attention of often underbudgeted police forces. That spells opportunity for private security companies, which are increasingly asked to take up the slack from public services.

Protection One Inc. in the United States is a favorite stock in the private armed-response category. Duncan Byatt, a fund manager with Gartmore Investment Management Ltd. in Britain, who specializes in smaller American companies, bought 7 percent of Protection One when it was floated about three years ago.

SECURITY

"We paid $6 a share when it was pretty much a West Coast business," he said. "Since then, through various acquisitions, it now has 20 percent of the U.S. market for new installations."

Protection One's share price has almost doubled this year, to just under $19 on Friday. Its strongest market is Las Vegas, where its products account for 40 percent of all alarms in new houses. Joining forces recently with Western Resources Inc., a diversified services and energy company with assets worth nearly $7 billion, it gained access to markets in the eastern United States.

Another of Mr. Byatt's favorites is Armor Holdings Inc., a U.S. maker of bullet- and stab-proof body armor. Apart from its domestic strength, the company is also a strong exporter, and its earnings for the quarter to September doubled from last year. Shares are now trading at just under $12, having dropped from a peak of nearly $13.50 in October.

There are also investment opportunities in Britain, especially among larger, diversified businesses, said Robert Morton, an analyst with Charterhouse Tilney Securities in London. His top choice is Rentokil Initial PLC, one of the world's largest business-services companies. It recently acquired two smaller British companies that provide guard services. Rentokil's share price has fallen from a year high of £2.68 ($4.52) to £2.32. It remains above its low of £2.06 in July.

Mr. Morton cautioned against investing in some smaller security businesses that are springing up in response to growing demand.

"There are plenty of small electronics businesses offering new security devices that appear to be selling well," he said, "or manned-guard businesses that pay too little attention to the type of people they employ. Very often they cut salaries to the bone in order to beat the better-established players on price."

Rupert Della-Porta, a fund manager with Hill Samuel Asset Management Ltd. in London, likes Secom Co. of Japan, a security-service provider offering armed-response teams for private homes, as well as a range of security devices.

"It's a good-sized company with plenty of growth potential and a solid earnings," he said.

Secom links private alarms to a call center and dispatches armed guards in response to suspected burglaries. What makes it an interesting play, Mr. Della-Porta said, is that Japan is remarkably free from personal violence — for now.

"What we expect is that the pressure Japan is under to globalize and to become more Western will change all that," he said.

Private-Sector Prospects for Letting Your Money Thrive Behind Bars

By Ann Brocklehurst

MANY INVESTORS in private prisons made a financial killing when shares in the new sector's biggest companies rose in price by as much as 10 times from mid-1994 to mid-1997. No one expects that trend to continue, but analysts maintain that the more mature corrections industry is now a far less risky business — even if it does not yet offer maximum security to investors.

The sector's star performer has been its biggest player, Corrections Corp. of America, whose shares rose to almost $49.56 in July compared to $13 in 1995, when they were recommended in The Money Report. The company was founded in 1983 and went public in 1986.

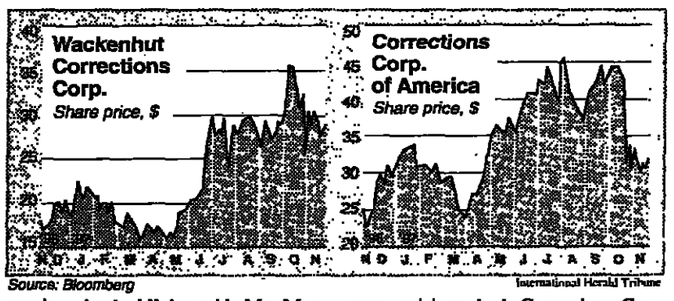
Based in Nashville, Tennessee, Corrections Corp. manages and operates jails but also designs, renovates and constructs them. It operates 36,000 prison beds, compared to the 16,000 operated by its closest competitor, Wackenhut Corrections Corp. of Florida.

While both companies have expanded their operations into Europe and Australia, often as part of joint-venture deals, analysts stressed that the U.S. domestic market remained by far their most important. There are only about 50,000 prison beds each in England, France and Germany, compared to the more than 1.1 million prison beds in the United States, of which just 5 percent are privately operated.

There is still a shortage of prison beds in the United States due to new laws that call for mandatory sentences and parole restrictions. Even though the U.S. Bureau of Prisons has more than doubled its capacity in the last 10 years, it cannot keep up with the rising federal inmate population, and the same problems exist at the state level.

In such an environment, analysts predict that corrections companies will thrive for years to come. James Macdonald of First Analysis in Chicago noted that government contracts for prison facilities are signed two to three years in advance, making it possible to gauge future growth fairly accurately.

"I think these companies are compelling because they already have their earnings booked," he said. Mr. Macdonald also dismissed claims that the sector has become overpriced, noting that price/earnings ratios are still less than 30 "for a gigantic growth industry."



But the analyst William Oliver of Edgar M. Norris & Co. cautioned investors to remember that despite impressive statistics, corrections remains a relatively new sector both to the public and to Wall Street analysts. He said that one serious incident of prisoner unrest could provoke strong share-price volatility.

To minimize the likelihood of prisoner uprisings, both Corrections Corp. and Wackenhut Corrections provide services such as drug rehabilitation, educational and job training, and prisoner transport. While neither company has yet had a serious incident at any of its prisons, other privately run institutions have had problems, such as guards being roughed up by inmates. This happened two years ago at Correctional Services Corp.'s New Jersey immigration center.

Phil Fisher of Genesis Merchant Group Securities in San Francisco said the company was now back on track. He expects its shares to hit $18 in the next 12 months, compared to current levels of $13 and $6 shortly after the incident.

Andrew Lanyi of Oppenheimer & Co. sees a buying opportunity at Corrections Corp., whose share price recently dropped to its present level of about $32 on lower-than-expected third-quarter earnings of 15 cents per share compared to 10 cents per share a year earlier.

"Invariably, when there have been corrections [in share prices], the stocks have turned around and gone through the roof," he said.

This was certainly the case for Corrections Corp. after its shares plummeted to $20 in March on news that its plan to move 1,700 inmates from facilities in Washington, D.C. to Ohio had been delayed. But investors who took advantage of the plunge to buy stock cheaply were well rewarded. Strong first-quarter earnings and the announcement that Corrections Corp. would spin off key prison properties into a real-estate investment trust caused shares to double to $40 in just three months.

Other analysts, less bullish than Mr. Lanyi, are not so sure Corrections Corp. will shoot back up. Although they still see the company as poised for growth, they cited concerns ranging from its ability to control expenses to potential occupancy-rate problems.

The current industry favorite is Wackenhut, which Mr. Fisher rates a strong buy.

"They're being very aggressive in the types of facilities they will pursue," he said. "International business is also increasing significantly for them."

Thanks to its parent, Wackenhut Corp., a security company with a global presence, Wackenhut Corrections has the advantage of name recognition. Among its international projects is a joint venture with Serco Group PLC of Britain. Corrections Corp. has shown less interest in expanding abroad, but it has a number of foreign ventures, including a strategic alliance with the French conglomerate Sodexho SA.

While there is talk that Corrections Corp. and Wackenhut Corrections will expand and buy out the smaller players, Mr. Fisher believes the latter will continue to play a key role in markets unable to attract the big players.

In One Speculator's Spectacular Fall, a Few Essential Lessons for Small Investors

JAMES GLASSMAN *ON INVESTING*

WHEN THE U.S. stock market plummeted 554 points on Oct. 27, the average investor lost about 8 percent, but Victor Niederhoffer lost everything — and then some.

Last month, Mr. Niederhoffer, 54, who managed $130 million of his own and his clients' money, made a wild bet by selling naked index puts. This sexy-sounding maneuver was simply a highly leveraged wager that the market would rise. Instead, on Oct. 27, it fell more points than it has ever fallen in history.

Mr. Niederhoffer's firm finished $45 million under water, and, sources say, he is personally liable for much of the loss. He is, in effect, wiped out. In an interview with The Washington Post, he declined to discuss the details, saying only: "It was like death. This was my chosen pursuit in life for 20 years, and this is a terrible culmination."

Mr. Niederhoffer is a trader — or, as he proudly says, a speculator. He is not a long-term investor. He jumps in and out of different assets whenever he sees an opportunity. While this is not a game to play with your retirement money, there are lessons that conventional small investors can learn from his disaster:

1. Trim your losses. Mr. Niederhoffer's chosen niche was futures trading — buying and selling contracts to deliver specific goods, from pork bellies to oil to foreign currencies to baskets of stocks. The main feature of futures is leverage: put up $1,000 and you can control, say, $20,000 worth of a commodity. If its price rises 5 percent, you double your money; if it falls 5 percent, you lose your entire $1,000. If it falls 6 percent, you lose more than you originally put up.

A few months ago, a fellow commodities trader said, Mr. Niederhoffer's firm, Global Systems, a group of hedge funds, invested in the Thai baht and in the Thai stock market. He lost 50 percent of his company's assets in three weeks.

That was a stunning loss, and completely inexcusable. When the market turned against him, Mr. Niederhoffer should have left himself an exit — perhaps a hedge (an investment that was apt to go up if Thailand went down) or at least a quicker trigger finger that would have let him cut his losses.

For a small investor, a decline of even 20 percent in a few weeks is a sign that something is terribly wrong in a stock. That does not necessarily mean you should sell, but you should certainly reassess quickly.

Also, as a strict rule, small investors should stay away from leverage, including buying stocks on margin (borrowing to pay part of the price). It may sound tempting to be able to own $10,000 worth of shares while investing only $5,000. But it is far harder to trim your losses when you lose two dollars for every dollar a stock drops.

2. Don't go for broke. At gambling tables, the amateurs immediately try to get even after a big loss. Professionals accept their defeats as temporary and try to build back their stake slowly.

This sensible philosophy was anathema to Mr. Niederhoffer. On a single day in 1994, "he lost 25 percent of his money betting the wrong way on the Japanese yen," wrote David Segal in The Post. "Within weeks, however, he made back that money."

After his Thai debacle, he apparently decided on a similar course. The U.S. stock market had been weakening, and Mr. Niederhoffer, whose style is to buck the existing trend, decided to sell puts.

A "put" is a futures contract that allows the owner to force the purchase of a commodity (in this case a basket of Standard & Poor's stocks) at a specific price. When you buy a put, you bet that the market will fall (so, for example, you can make someone else pay $1,000 for something that's currently worth $800). When you sell — or short — a put, as Mr. Niederhoffer did, you are taking the other side of the transaction, betting that the market will rise.

It did not. In fact, it fell so fast that Mr. Niederhoffer could not make margin calls, and his broker liquidated his position. As a result, he missed the big bounce the next day, which might have kept his company alive.

Why would Mr. Niederhoffer make such a risky wager? In his book, "The Education of a Speculator," he writes: "Often, when I am down and out after some terrible speculation, I'll come back with another large trade. 'You're going right back?' Susan [his wife] asks. Desperate times call for desperate measures. 'I'm going for broke,' I always respond."

That wasn't the right response for him last month, and it's not right for small investors — ever.

3. History isn't everything. Investing is a tough game, in which anything can happen. Mr. Niederhoffer defended his loony speculation in puts by saying, "I've made that trade hundreds of times in the past 15 years. I believe it's a good trade. It was a one-in-2,000 shot that the market would decline like that."

True, history shows that 8 percent declines in a single day are rare — as are 3 percent declines. But they are possible. In fact, 22 percent declines are possible; there was once just 10 years ago.

For small investors, the lesson of history is that it doesn't tell the whole story. We can make reasonable judgments from history, but we shouldn't bet everything on it.

Washington Post Service

Advertisement

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

November 21, 1997

available on Internet: http://www.iht.com/IHT/FUN/funds.html

Quotations supplied by fund groups to Micropal Paris, t: 33-1 40 28 68 99, e-mail: ihtdata@microsel.fr service sponsored by NOKIA

For information on how to list your fund, fax Katy Hourt at (33-1) 41 43 92 12 or E-mail : funds@iht.com
To receive free daily quotations for your funds by E-mail : suscribe at e-funds@iht.com

999 Other Funds

Face

NOKIA 9000

www.nokia.com

The data in the list above is the nav.s supplied by the fund groups to Micropal SA. It is collated and reformatted into the list below being transmitted to the IHT. Micropal and the IHT do not warrant the quality or accuracy of the data in the list below and disclaim all liability for any errors or omissions in the data supplied by a Fund Group to any event. The list is not and shall not be deemed to be an offer by the IHT or Micropal to sell securities or investments of any kind. Investments can fall as well as rise. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance.

صكنا من الاصل

THE MONEY REPORT

Today's Gumshoes Cater to Investors of Many Walks

By Aline Sullivan

HIRING A PRIVATE investigator is no longer the exclusive province of the rich and famous or the desperate. Investors of many descriptions are calling in the professionals to help them manage what have become increasingly complex multinational affairs.

An executive posting to Moscow, a feud in the family business or an acrimonious divorce are just a few good reasons to consider employing an investigator or security adviser.

They do not come cheap — $1,000 to $1,500 a day is the norm, not including expenses, which could run high if extensive travel is involved. But they can help distinguish between an honest business proposal and a con job, conduct a security review of your home or ferret out hidden assets.

Prospective clients may be in for a surprise: Images of Humphrey Bogart in raincoat and gumshoes are well out of date. Today's top-flight investigators look and sound more like the lawyers who recommend them than movie stars. They spend more time at computer terminals than in cars or bars and much of their work is decidedly unglamorous. Some are former accountants or bankers, while others have a military or law-enforcement background.

"People are approached all the time with investment plans and donation requests," said Christopher Marquet, senior managing director at the investigation-industry giant Kroll Associates in New York. "They want us to check them out before they become involved."

Real-estate deals in Eastern Europe have been predominant in this work in recent years, but demand is still growing in North America and Europe, he said.

Acrimonious divorce cases, on the other hand, appear to be a largely Western phenomenon. "I cannot think of a single divorce case we have handled in Japan," Mr. Marquet said. "But they can involve a lot of work in the U.S. and Europe." Among the related tasks are surveillance, unraveling business deals, locating witnesses and tracking assets.

Physical security, including the prevention of kidnapping or abduction or the rescue of victims, is the fastest-growing area of business for the big investigative firms.

The so-called Wild East, which includes much of the territory of the former Soviet Union, is one of the regions in which security has become a pressing issue.

Kidnapping remains a major concern among executives traveling to Latin America and is a growing problem in the Philippines, Mr. Marquet said. Some parts of Africa and the Middle East also present security risks, he said.

Philip Stern, senior managing director and counsel at Decision Strategies Fairfax International in New York, agreed.

"Every transnational firm has security high on their list of priorities," he said. "Executives are at the greatest risk when they are traveling. We provide their security systems, including a body guard if necessary, and we interface with local resources. An American can't carry a gun in Lebanon, but we can find someone to protect him."

Other cases defy categorization.

"We recently had a private client

Nicolae Ascau

who was rumored to be associated with international terrorists," a Kroll spokeswoman said. "This was hurting him severely in the credit markets. We demonstrated that this was a plot against him conducted by extortionists. After we got two law-enforcement agencies to affirm that he was not the subject of any investigation, he was able to restore his credit rating with his banks."

The top investigative firms cater to corporate clients but can provide a comprehensive service to individuals.

Kroll, which was bought last year for about $95 million by the Chicago security group O'Gara Co., has offices and affiliates in 40 countries. It also runs an advisory service through the Internet that briefs subscribers on travel, security, political stability, terrorist and criminal risks throughout the world.

Decision Strategies Fairfax is the product of the merger this year of Decision Strategies in Falls River, Virginia, and Fairfax International in New York. The combined group has 20 offices throughout the world.

The two other leading contenders in this business are Investigative Group International in New York and Control Risks International in London.

These firms are not for everyone: They turn away business they consider too small or too shady. For example, Kroll Associates will generally direct prospective clients with assignments worth less than $10,000 to other, smaller, firms. Decision Strategies is not interested in commissions that its executives consider too distorted by emotion (in other words, most divorce work). But their affiliates and contacts throughout the world make both of these firms good starting point.

These firms will also refuse requests to hide assets before a lawsuit, coerce witnesses or perform any other activity that is illegal in the country involved.

Individuals in need of such services have no lack of choice, however. According to Mr. Marquet, there are dozens of firms more than willing to take on this type of business.

"As the industry leaders, we have tried hard to clean up the image of this line of business," he said.

For further information:

- KROLL ASSOCIATES Tel: 1 212 593 1000; Fax: 1 212 593 2631. Web site: http://www.krollassociates.com
- DECISION STRATEGIES FAIRFAX. Tel: 1 212 599 9400. Fax: 1 212 599 5288. Web site: http://www.tmn.com/dsi/index.html
- INVESTIGATIVE GROUP INTERNATIONAL. Tel: 1 212 661 6100; Fax: 1 212 661 6292
- CONTROL RISKS GROUP LTD Tel: 44 171 222 1552; Fax: 44 171 222 2206. Web site: http://www.crg.com

Generation Gap: Find Yourself or Make Yourself Rich?

By Jerry Morgan

FOR MEMBERS of Generation X, the "do your own thing" slogan of their baby-boomer parents' generation has resonance — although with a different meaning. According to a report released this week, the rewards they seek are not spiritual, but material, and they want to do it their way.

If you want to sell them financial services, you have to understand those differences, said J. Walker Smith, a managing partner of Yankelovich Partners and co-author of "Rocking The Ages: The Yankelovich Report of Generational Marketing."

Defining Generation X as those born after 1964, baby boomers as those born between 1946 and 1964, and the "mature" generation as those born before 1946, Mr. Smith cited several findings of studies by Yankelovich and others:

- In 1996, 74 percent of Generation Xers said the objective of a college education was to be well-off financially. In 1967, 82 percent of boomers at a comparable age said developing a meaningful philosophy of life was the main objective. That goal was dead last in 1996 in an American Council of Higher Education survey of first-year university students.
- Sixty-four percent of Generation Xers said material things such as cars and houses were important, the same as the mature group, which would likely include their grandparents. But only 50 percent of baby boomers said that, up from 31 percent in 1973.
- Seventy-one percent of Generation Xers prefer starting their own business to inheriting a large sum of money. Only 59 percent of the baby boomers and 49 percent of the "matures" feel the same way today.
- In 1997, 69 percent of Generation Xers feel the need to plan for retirement, while only 51 percent of baby boomers at a comparable age in 1974 felt the same.

Mr. Smith said that because baby boomers were raised in times of great prosperity, their attitude was to spend rather than save and to retire early.

Generation Xers want to hedge, Mr. Smith said. They want money, but they want to be entrepreneurs and they want control over their lives. Unlike their baby-boomer parents, most of whom said in 1973 that they did not feel trapped by their lack of training, most Generation Xers said they have the background and training to get where they want to go.

Many Generation Xers, however, said they consider work to be only something they do for a living. About 40 percent said they did not expect to get much pleasure from work and 48 percent said they were willing to work at a boring job as long as the pay was good, Mr. Smith said, compared with 37 percent of the baby boomers today.

One interesting piece of information, Mr. Smith said, came from a survey this year by BMG Entertainment, which asked Generation Xers, "If you were stranded on a desert island, what would you most like to have with you?" Among the choices: music, TV, books and a personal computer.

Newsday

BRIEFCASE

A New Tiger Is Rising In the East: Romania

If you sold Thailand and bought Romania at the start of the year, you must have few regrets. The ailing Asian tiger's stock market lost two-thirds of its value this year through October, the mirror image of Romania, where stocks rose 206 percent.

Analysts at two investment houses advise that there is plenty more to come in Romania and that it could be among the strongest markets over the next year.

"Everything is falling into place for the market to take off," said Douglas Helser, an Eastern Europe specialist at Foreign & Colonial Emerging Markets. "Romania is where Poland was in 1992," before share prices began a steep and persistent rise.

Calling Romania "one of the best plays right now," he cited its attractions.

"The currency is freely exchangeable locally and there's a new government that is managing the economy quite well following shock therapy," he said. "It wants to join the European Union, so they're going to be disciplined in their budget and will keep their policies in place. The timing of having an investable stock market with political reform and a strong economic base makes it a very interesting story."

Foreign & Colonial, a London-based fund management company, recently raised $68 million for a fund targeting Romania, the largest such fund yet created. *(IHT)*

Hedge-Fund Managers Weathered Market Storm

Most hedge-fund managers weathered October's financial storm, which sent stock and bond markets throughout the world tumbling, without sustaining big losses.

As a group, hedge funds, which are investment partnerships for institutions and wealthy individuals who usually put up a minimum of at least $1 million each, fell an average of 0.71 percent, according to Hennessee Group LLC, a New York consultant that matches investors with fund managers. That is good compared to U.S. shares, which dropped more than 3 percent, and emerging-market stocks and bonds, which fell more than 10 percent.

Not surprisingly, short-sellers — managers who sell borrowed shares in hopes of buying them back later at a profit — did best, up 11.38 percent, according to Hennessee. Managers of Latin American funds were the biggest losers, down 13.85 percent on average.

"Overall, we did all right because our managers were pretty quick to cut losses," said Afroz Qadeer, managing director of investment research at Optima Fund Management LP, a group in New York that invests about $800 million with 49 hedge-fund managers. About one-quarter of Optima's money is invested in emerging markets, but Mr. Qadeer said the worst performer among that group was down about 13 percent, mostly due to losses in emerging-market debt and Russian investments.

Some funds managed to profit from the turmoil. Julian Robertson's $14 billion Tiger Management funds have returned 55 percent on average through Nov. 13, according to a source familiar with the fund's performance, thanks mostly to wise stock-picking around the world. That compares with a return of 40 percent a month earlier.

There were some notable losers. George Soros's $20 billion Soros Fund Management saw its largest Quantum fund lose money in October. It dropped $1 billion when the Dow Jones industrial average fell 554 points on Oct. 27 and did not manage to gain any ground in the following weeks, even though Wall Street rebounded substantially. As of Nov. 7, the fund, which invests in global stocks, bonds, currencies and commodities, was up about 10 percent in 1997. Two months ago, the fund had climbed 20 percent. *(Bloomberg)*

High-Tech Boom Fuels Venture-Capital Surge

A continuing boom in the high-technology sector helped drive U.S. venture-capital investments to a record quarterly high of $3.57 billion in the third quarter of 1997, a survey shows.

The Price Waterhouse National Venture Capital Survey found that total venture-capital investments for the first nine months of 1997 jumped to $9 billion, nearly equaling the record $9.5 billion the firm recorded for all of 1996.

"It's the best time to be an entrepreneur and it's especially the best time in history to be an entrepreneur in the technology industry," said Kirk Walden, who manages the quarterly survey.

High-technology companies attracted more than $5.9 billion through the first three months of 1997, $48 million more than all venture-capital funds invested in the technology industry in all of 1996 and $1 billion more than all of 1995.

Internet investments attracted $1.33 billion in investments for the first nine months of 1997, while communications companies accounted for $2 billion and computer and peripherals companies attracted $487 million. *(Reuters)*

E-mail address: moneyrep@iht.com

New Security Concerns For Credit-Cardholders

Continued from Page 17

card fraud in Latin America last year was six times as great as in Europe and Asia as a percentage of sales and twice as great as in North America.

Thumbprint identification overcomes the limitations of literacy and familiarity with computers that exist in emerging markets. The system is not foolproof, however. There have been gruesome cases in South Africa where thieves have separated cardholders from their cards as well as from their thumbs. Newer technology requires the thumb connected with a card to have a pulse.

Another identification procedure being tested and likely to be on the market in a few years involves reading the irises of cardholders' eyes, which are even more idiosyncratic than fingerprints.

All is not lost once a card is stolen. Credit-scoring agencies, which banks use to decide who should and should not get credit, have developed programs for spotting spending patterns with a high probability of indicating fraudulent use.

Technology designed by Fair, Isaac & Co., a large credit scorer, looks for such telltale signs as large transactions out of a cardholder's home area soon after an account is open, especially stores that carry expensive merchandise such as electronics and jewelry.

Cardholders are increasingly making purchases all over the world while they are sitting in their living rooms. A priority of card issuers is to develop technology that keeps hackers from grabbing card information transmitted over the Internet.

This includes encryption procedures that scramble communications between cardholders and merchants and make use of a "digital signature." That involves the cardholder entering a bit of information, such as a PIN, which unlocks the flow of information to the merchant.

The next step, being tested in a joint program by Visa and MasterCard, is the use of "secured electronic transactions." A sort of software wallet bundled into Internet browser software on personal computers will allow information to be sent to merchants, who can then send it to cardholders' banks for approval.

Future models are expected to encode the information on the cards themselves, so that nothing can be gleaned by stealing a cardholder's computer.

A crucial advantage of secured electronic transactions over other encryption software is that only the banks will be able to read the card information, not the merchants being patronized, Mr. Saunders said. So there will be no need to tear up virtual carbons.

Correction

For the article on fast-food restaurants in the Nov. 15-16 edition of The Money Report, Restaurant Business magazine provided erroneous figures on American fast-food consumption in 1995 and 1996. The magazine has corrected those figures, which should have been $94 billion and $91.9 billion, respectively.

Managing Money In All Climates

SHOREX 97

THE PREMIER OFFSHORE EXHIBITION

2-4 DECEMBER 1997
BUSINESS DESIGN CENTRE
LONDON

SHOREX 97 is the ultimate networking event for offshore professionals. During the three days of the exhibition and conference, Shorex 97 brings together offshore service providers, intermediaries and clients to share the best in offshore professional services and offshore finance. If you are a lawyer, accountant, private banker, trust manager or intermediary involved in the offshore industry, or simply an investor, and would like to know more about the event, either detach this slip and send it to:

SHOREX Ltd., 4 Heathgate Place, Agincourt Road, London NW3 2NU, UK OR tel: +44 171 482 1000 OR fax: +44 171 482 1100 OR email:info@shorex.com (http://www.shorex.com).

(Please tick) I am interested in:

attending the conference ☐ visiting the exhibition ☐ exhibiting ☐

please send me more information.

Contact Name: .....

Company: .....

Job Title: .....

Tel: ..... Fax: .....

Address: .....

.....

.....

PR Sponsor

Legal Sponsor
NABARRO NATHANSON

Media Sponsor
Herald Tribune

OCRA WORLD WIDE
THE WORLD'S LEADING OFFSHORE COMPANY SPECIALISTS

Since 1975 our worldwide team of over 275 multi-disciplined professionals have specialised in providing confidential and cost effective company formation in the world's major low tax areas.

ISLE OF MAN - B MONK BAcc CA
OVERSEAS COMPANY REGISTRATION AGENTS LTD
Companies House, Tower Street Ramsey, Isle of Man, British Isles, IM99 4AN
E-mail: ha@ocra.com
TEL: + 44 1624 815544
FAX: + 44 1624 817076

MAURITIUS - REZA JANGEERKHAN LLB, MBA
Happy World House, Sir William Newton Street, Port Louis, Mauritius
TEL: +230 211 5100 FAX: +230 211 5400

SEYCHELLES - DEBRA AKATSA
303 Aarti Chambers, Mont Fleuri, PO Box 993, Mahe, Seychelles
TEL: +248 225555 FAX: +248 225999

HONG KONG - BART DEKKER, LLM
2402, Bank of America Tower, 12 Harcourt Rd, Hong Kong
TEL: +852 2522 0172 FAX: +852 2521 1190

ALL MAJOR CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED
ISO9002 CERTIFICATED
www.ocra.com

LIMITED OFFER, closes 16 January 1998

from the Strength of the West ... to the Promise of the East

Up to 15% a year — with a minimum return of up to 4.5% a year

Unlimited Growth without risk to your capital — from the stock markets of Japan and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

Midland Offshore Guaranteed Capital Investment Bonds Limited (GCIB) allow you to unlock the potential of the pick of the international stock markets, without risk to your capital. There are two options:

ANGLO-AMERICAN SecurityPlus

This links your return to the performance of the leading stock markets of the West, the UK and USA, over three or five years. For example, the five year sterling option provides the security of a minimum flat rate return of 4.5% p.a., with the opportunity to earn a flat rate return of up to 15% a year.

EASTERN Growth

Recognising the potential of the Japanese and Hong Kong Special Administrative Region stock markets, this option offers you the potential of unlimited returns with the promise of your money back even if the stock markets go down. The investment period is three and a half years.

Invest from £5,000 or US$5,000 ● Limited period offer
Available in sterling and US dollars ● Bonus paid for early investment

For full information please return the coupon or contact us on our 24 hour helpline.

But hurry, this offer must close on the 16 January 1998.

Midland Offshore
Member HSBC Group

Making your money work harder

Midland Offshore Guaranteed Capital Investment Bonds Limited

Call 44 1534 616333 24 hours a day

Fax 44 1534 616222 24 hours a day

Or cut this coupon

To: Midland Bank Fund Managers (Jersey) Limited, PO Box 26, 28/34 Hill Street, St. Helier, Jersey JE4 8NR, Channel Islands.
Please send me details on the new Midland Offshore Guaranteed Capital Investment Bonds Limited

Name _____
Nationality _____
Address _____
_____
_____
Tel _____ 3/HT2397

Midland Offshore is the generic name under which Midland Bank Fund Managers (Jersey) Limited (MBFML) is known. Midland Offshore Guaranteed Capital Investment Bonds Limited (GCIB) is a company incorporated in Jersey under the provisions of the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991. The Administrator for GCIB is MBFML. Under the term of the agreement between Midland and GCIB, Midland has agreed to make certain returns to GCIB to ensure the returns outlined can be made at the end of the investment period. In the unlikely event that Midland or GCIB are unable to meet these obligations, you may not receive your original investment back in full. We reserve the right to refuse applications or to withdraw the offer or any part of the offer in this issue at any time prior to the offer closing date of 16 January 1998. This advert does not constitute an invitation or solicitation to make investments in any jurisdiction or to any person to whom it is unlawful. GCIB does not pay any income, all returns are paid at the end of the investment term. TC/1548/11/97

WORLD ROUNDUP

Kipketer and Jones Get IAAF Honors

ATHLETICS Wilson Kipketer, who broke one of the oldest world records on the books, and Marion Jones, the newest American sprinting star, were named Friday as the IAAF athletes of the year for 1997.

The Kenyan-born Kipketer, who runs for Denmark, broke Sebastian Coe's 16-year-old record of 1:41.73 in the 800 meters when he ran 1:41.24 in Zurich on Aug. 13. A week later in Cologne, Kipketer lowered the mark to 1:41.11.

Kipketer, 24, was undefeated for the year in the 800 and won the gold medal in the event at the World Championships in Athens. Jones, 24, a former basketball star at the University of North Carolina, emerged as a female version of Carl Lewis by starring in the 100 meters, 200 meters and long jump. She won the 100 and the long jump at the U.S. nationals, then went on to take gold in the 100 and 400-meter relays at the World Championships. She had the fastest times of the year in the 100 (10.76) and 200 (21.76). The awards were presented at a ceremony in Monaco. *(AP)*

Braves Sign Galarraga

BASEBALL The Atlanta Braves moved quickly to replace Fred McGriff at first base, agreeing to a three-year deal with former Colorado Rockies' slugger Andres Galarraga.

The Braves made the official announcement Friday at a news conference at Turner Field. Terms were not disclosed, but Galarraga's agent, Jim Bronner, said his free agent client has agreed to a deal worth $24.75 million.

McGriff, set to make $5 million next season, was dealt to the expansion Tampa Bay Devil Rays for a player to be named shortly after Tuesday's expansion draft.

With the Braves now expected to have a payroll of more than $60 million in 1998, the team's general manager, John Schuerholz, said he would end discussions with two free-agent outfielders — Brady Anderson of the Orioles and Kenny Lofton, who played for the Braves last season. *(AP)*

A Compromise on Mantle

BASEBALL Lawyers representing Mickey Mantle's widow and the baseball legend's former agent and girlfriend, Greer Johnson, slugged out a compromise on Friday that allows for the auction of Mantle memorabilia and some personal items, including a lock of his hair.

Under the settlement, 200 items will be auctioned on Saturday at Leland's Auction house in New York, but 33 pieces of personal property including prescription medicine bottles, eyeglasses, 10 pairs of shorts, and a dark green bathrobe embroidered with the name "Mick" will be returned to Mantle's widow. *(Reuters)*

Hingis Falls to Pierce's Bullying

By Robin Finn
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Martina Hingis, the undisputed No. 1 player in the world, had her magical angles. Mary Pierce, the seventh-seeded player at the Chase Championships, had her magnum force. It was not a match made in heaven, but that is the level of tennis it yielded; that is what it took for might to make right in the form of Pierce's passionate and pulverizing 6-3, 2-6, 7-5 upset of the near-invincible Hingis.

"This one is really great for me," said Pierce, who has beaten Hingis in four of their six meetings and came out of the match Thursday night at Madison Square Garden shaking off an onset of leg cramps. "I really didn't make any mistakes, and to me, her balls seemed a little shorter, and she seemed a step slower."

Since Hingis took over women's tennis this year, the only mistake-free way to beat the 17-year-old is to bully her off the court. That's precisely what Pierce did in their 2-hour, 6-minute quarterfinal at the Garden, where the last top-seeded woman to lose in the quarterfinal was Steffi Graf in 1994. She, like Hingis, fell victim to the year-end sting of a revitalized Pierce.

"She made the points, and I was kind of running along the baseline. I was all the time pretty defensive, and against Mary, you can't do that," said Hingis, who could not seem to decide whether she was more annoyed or relieved to have her 1997 campaign complete at last. "The year is over before I expected, but other players have had unexpected losses, too. I'm not the only one."

Hingis, nonetheless, was the only player to capture a dozen Corel Tour titles, including three of the four grand slam events.

Hingis admitted that Pierce, the only active player with a winning record against her, did not remotely resemble the player she'd trounced 6-0, 6-2 four months ago in San Diego. "It was a different person on the court."

On Thursday, the two were deadlocked, 5-5, in the final set when Hingis, pushed to the breaking point by a gutsy forehand volley from Pierce, lost her service game, flung her racket at the net, and stalked to her change-over chair aware that Pierce, up 6-5 and showing no signs of discomposure, was poised to hand her her fifth loss of 1997, her fifth loss in 80 matches played.

But Hingis is no pushover, and it took 3 match points before Pierce, on the run but defiantly so, fired the crosscourt backhand that provoked a wide-of-the-mark backhand reply from her opponent.

In the semifinal Friday night, Pierce was to meet Nathalie Tauziat, who beat Iva Majoli on Thursday night in the other quarterfinal, 7-6 (9-7), 7-6 (7-4).

Pierce, who had Roberto Alomar of the Baltimore Orioles in her corner Thursday night and wore his uniform number on a chain around her neck, impersonated a hurricane in the opening five games as she blew Hingis off the court and did not allow her a game.

This was not the first time Pierce had elected to manhandle Hingis; in their only previous meeting indoors on carpet, Pierce rolled to a 6-4, 6-0 victory in Zurich in 1994, the year a 14-year-old Hingis had her professional coming-out party on her home grounds. So on Thursday night, the minute Hingis found herself losing the first set, 5-0, was the minute she began to get her radar working.

Serving to prolong the set, Hingis had to stave off 2 set points, the second with a risky combination of an all-out crosscourt backhand finished off with a gung-ho overhead, just to get on the scoreboard.

When she finally held for 1-5 with a bullet of a forehand, Hingis threw her arms into the air in sardonic celebration, then proceeded to chip away at Pierce's lead until 5-0 became 5-3.

Then it was Pierce's turn to start wondering whether her seemingly insurmountable lead had been a mirage instead of a morale builder. But Pierce recovered from an early double fault and pummeled a forehand winner down the line to claim the set, 6-3.

That setback failed to flummox Hingis. She responded by doing what comes naturally; she snapped off such a deceptive series of angled ground strokes that Pierce, pinned to the baseline when she did not want to be, fell behind, 4-1, and never regained enough ground to be a factor in the set.

Hingis evened the match and turned the tables on Pierce by breaking her serve in the final game of the second set with a penetrating return that sunk low on Pierce's backhand side and proved unreturnable.

Ray Stubblebine/Reuters
Mary Pierce playing the winning shot in her match with Martina Hingis.

Marlins' Fire Sale Will Inflame Fans

Vantage Point/DAVE ANDERSON

New York Times Service

IF the industry known as Major League Baseball continues to wonder why it disenchants more and more fans, it has only to watch the butchering of the Florida Marlins by their bottom-line owner.

As the World Series champions, the Marlins were the best team in baseball. And less than four weeks later, the accurate verb is really "were," not "are." As a team, those Marlins no longer exist.

Moises Alou, the left fielder, has been traded to the Houston Astros.

Devon White, the center fielder, has been traded to the Arizona Diamondbacks.

Robb Nen, the bullpen closer, has been traded to the San Francisco Giants.

And Thursday, Jeff Conine, the first baseman who was known as the original Marlin, was traded to the Kansas City Royals.

If the Marlins had obtained equal talent value, fine. But for those four cornerstones of a World Series winner, all the Marlins got were seven picture windows — seven prospects who might or might not develop into doing what Alou, White, Conine and Nen did.

And along with the Marlin franchise itself, two more cornerstones are on sale — their best player, the right fielder Gary Sheffield, and their best pitcher, the right-hander Kevin Brown.

Why? In the words of baseball's new motto, the Marlins' owner, H. Wayne Huizenga, wants to "lose salary." Excellence is too expensive. Cut the payroll to sell the club. In an industry that expects its fans to worship their favorite team's won-lost record, to "lose" anything was once a four-letter word. But for any bottom-line owner now, it's fashionable, and fiscally responsible, to lose salary. But all that really does is help a franchise and baseball lose its fans.

More and more, as Bernie Williams of the New York Yankees is discovering, it's not what you as a player can do for your team, it's what your departure can do for its payroll.

Randy Johnson, baseball's best left-handed pitcher, is on the market in Seattle because the Mariners believe his next contract would be too expensive. Pedro Martinez is now with the Boston Red Sox because he's too good and therefore too expensive for the payroll-poor Montreal Expos.

But what the Marlins are doing in breaking up a World Series team isn't new. Two decades ago, Charles O. Finley broke up the three-time World Series champion Oakland Athletics rather than pay Reggie Jackson, Joe Rudi, Sal Bando, Rollie Fingers and Vida Blue the new free-agent market prices.

Six decades ago, Connie Mack broke up the two-time World Series champion Philadelphia Athletics rather than pay Lefty Grove, Jimmie Foxx, Al Simmons and Mickey Cochrane the salary market prices of those Depression years. The difference is that those teams won three and two consecutive World Series titles before Charley O. and Mack pared the payroll.

This time, it's as if H. (it doesn't stand for Halo) Wayne Huizenga, the deep-sea fisherman who spent $89 million on free agents a year ago, strung up those Marlins on the dock after one World Series title for one quick snapshot. He didn't even mount the Marlins for future viewing and a run at another tray of World Series rings.

So much for being a Marlins fan. And so much for being the Marlins' manager. Jim Leyland basked in his team's World Series triumph. But now it's as if he were again managing the Pittsburgh Pirates, which let Barry Bonds and Bobby Bonilla walk away as free agents because they were too expensive.

In wanting to sell the Marlins, Huizenga talked of how a pure baseball stadium would never be built in Miami with public funds as long as he owned the team. But now that the Marlins, as World Series champions, really no longer exist, if a referendum for funds for a Miami baseball stadium for a future club owner were to be voted upon, even the most devoted Marlins fans would surely remember the time the owner strung up the Marlins for one quick snapshot and then butchered them.

Baseball fans never forget.

Sabres Flay Bruins, 5-0

Barasso, With 27 Saves, Shuts Out Senators

The Associated Press

Dominik Hasek stopped 29 Boston shots and Miroslav Satan had two goals and an assist as the Buffalo Sabres continued their dominance over the Bruins with a 5-0 victory in Boston.

For Hasek, the shutout Thursday night was the first of the season and the 21st of his career. He won last season's Vezina Trophy as the NHL's best goaltender. Alexei Zhitnik, Wayne Primeau and Donald Audette added goals for the Sabres, who snapped a five-game winless stretch at 0-3-2. Boston had its three-game unbeaten streak stopped.

NHL ROUNDUP

Penguins 2, Senators 0 Tom Barrasso made 27 saves to post his 26th career shutout as Pittsburgh beat host Ottawa. It was Barrasso's third shutout of the season and improved his record to 9-6-3.

Devils 5, Islanders 1 New Jersey won a team-record eighth straight game as Bobby Holik scored twice against the visiting Islanders. Martin Brodeur had 27 saves in winning his 12th straight game, a team record, and posting a league-high 15th victory.

Flames 2, Panthers 1 Tommy Albelin scored an unassisted goal early in the third period as Calgary beat Florida for their first road victory of the season. With the Flames leading 1-0 on Jim Dowd's second-period goal, Albelin intercepted the puck at the blue line and slapped it off the far post past John Vanbiesbrouck to secure the victory at 1:40 of the third.

Sharks 3, Flyers 0 The goaltender Mike Vernon stopped all 28 shots he faced as the San Jose Sharks beat the Flyers. Doug Bodger scored an unassisted goals for the Sharks.

Oilers 3, Blues 0 Curtis Joseph stopped 22 shots as visiting Edmonton snapped a 10-game winless streak with a victory in St. Louis. The loss was only the third this season at Kiel Center for the Blues, who at 10-3-1 lead the league in home victories.

Kings 4, Blackhawks 3 Glen Murray, Vladimir Tsyplakov and Rob Blake each had a goal and an assist as host Los Angeles beat the Chicago for its seventh victory in 11 games.

Ian Laperriere also scored to help pad the Kings' league-leading goal total to 76 in their first 22 games.

Canucks 4, Coyotes 2 The recently-reunited tandem of Mike Keenan and Mark Messier continued to make its mark as the host Canucks extended their unbeaten streak to four straight.

Messier set up the eventual game-winner to extend his consecutive-games point streak to 10, while Keenan improved to 2-0-1 since taking over as coach of the struggling Canucks last week.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA STANDINGS

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION	W	L	Pct	GB
Miami	7	3	.700	—
New Jersey	6	3	.667	½
New York	7	4	.636	½
Orlando	7	4	.636	½
Boston	5	6	.455	2½
Washington	4	7	.364	3½
Philadelphia	3	6	.333	3½
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Atlanta	11	1	.917	—
Charlotte	6	3	.667	3½
Chicago	6	5	.545	4½
Milwaukee	6	5	.545	4½
Indiana	5	5	.500	5
Cleveland	4	6	.400	6
Detroit	4	8	.333	7
Toronto	1	10	.091	9½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

MIDWEST DIVISION	W	L	Pct	GB
San Antonio	7	3	.700	—
Minnesota	6	4	.600	1
Houston	5	5	.500	2
Utah	5	6	.455	2½
Vancouver	5	7	.417	3
Dallas	3	8	.273	4½
Denver	0	9	.000	6½
PACIFIC DIVISION				
L.A. Lakers	10	0	1.000	—
Phoenix	7	2	.778	2½
Portland	8	3	.727	2½
Seattle	8	3	.727	2½
Sacramento	4	7	.364	6½
Golden State	1	9	.100	9
L.A. Clippers	1	10	.091	9½

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

New York	24	24	25	27—100
Atlanta	23	12	21	22— 78

N.Y.: Starks 8-14 1-2 20, Ewing 8-17 2-3 18; A: Laettner 4-9 8-8 16, Corbin 6-11 1-2 14. Rebounds—New York 54 (Ewing 13), Atlanta 45 (Mutombo 12). Assists—New York 19 (Childs 8), Atlanta 11 (Blaylock 3).

Portland	22	30	17	23— 93
Detroit	12	24	26	25— 87

P: Rider 8-19 8-8 28, Anderson 7-10 1-1 17; D: Hill 6-23 5-8 17, Sealy 5-12 7-7 17. Rebounds—Portland 52 (Sabonis 14), Detroit 48 (B.Williams 14). Assists—Portland 17 (Crotty 7), Detroit 18 (Hill 7).

Indiana	26	22	32	29—109
Milwaukee	20	15	22	25— 82

I: Best 5-10 7-7 18, Mullin 5-10 5-5 16; M: Robinson 7-21 4-5 18, Brandon 7-15 1-1 15. Rebounds—Indiana 54 (A.Davis 9), Milwaukee 49 (Hill 11). Assists—Indiana 24 (Jackson 8), Milwaukee 20 (Allen 10).

Golden State	25	27	24	15	10—101
Dallas	18	28	19	26	6— 97

V: Sprewell 10-26 8-9 28, Smith 6-13 5-6 17; D: Scott 11-24 2-2 33, Bradley 9-21 3-5 21. Rebounds—Golden State 76 (Marshall 16), Dallas 49 (Bradley 17). Assists—Golden State 17 (Sprewell 7), Dallas 23 (Finley 10).

Toronto	28	18	20	31— 97
Houston	32	34	31	30—127

T: Stoudamire 11-22 2-3 25, Camby 7-16 4-6 18; H: Drexler 9-16 2-2 21, Willis 7-12 3-3 17. Rebounds—Toronto 57 (Stoudamire 11), Houston 63 (Willis 14). Assists—Toronto 13 (Stoudamire 4), Houston 33 (Drexler 8).

Chicago	22	22	21	19— 85
Phoenix	22	30	13	24— 89

C: Jordan 13-27 4-6 30, Harper 7-16 0-0 14; P: Manning 9-16 5-7 23, Johnson 5-7 6-6 16. Rebounds—Chicago 50 (Rodman 14), Phoenix 38 (Manning 8). Assists—Chicago 22 (Harper 5), Phoenix 20 (Kidd 11).

Utah	18	16	35	26— 95
Sacramento	32	18	25	22— 97

U: Malone 13-26 6-10 32, Hornacek 3-7 11-12 17; S: Richmond 9-19 3-3 22, Williamson 7-11 2-10 16. Rebounds—Utah 47 (Malone 9), Sacramento 52 (Williamson, Owens 9). Assists—Utah 23 (Eisley 8), Sacramento 24 (Owens 10).

EUROLEAGUE

GROUP A

Limoges 66, Olympiakos 60
Efes Pilsen 78, Real Madrid 81
Maccabi Tel Aviv 87, CSKA Moscow 69

STANDINGS: Olympiakos, 14 points; Efes Pilsen, 12; CSKA Moscow, 12; Maccabi Tel Aviv, 12; Real Madrid, 11; Limoges, 11.

GROUP B

STANDINGS: Benetton Treviso, 15; PAOK Salonika, 13; Estudiantes Madrid, 13; Turk Telecom, 12; Croatia Split, 11; Porto, 8.

GROUP C

Kinder Bologna 83, Barcelona 70
Hapoel Jerusalem 88, Partizan Belgrade 84 (In overtime; score at fulltime 72-72)
Pau-Orthez 77, Ulkerspor 76

STANDINGS: Kinder Bologna, 15; Barcelona, 13; Partizan Belgrade, 12; Ulkerspor, 11; Pau Orthez, 11; Hapoel Jerusalem, 10.

GROUP D

Cibona Zagreb 98, Alba Berlin 84
Union Olimpija 60, Paris St Germain 49

STANDINGS: AEK Athens, 13; Teamsystem Bologna, 13; Alba Berlin, 12; Olimpija Ljubljana, 12; Paris ST Germain, 11; Cibona Zagreb, 11.

ICE HOCKEY

NHL STANDINGS

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
New Jersey	16	5	0	32	67	36
Philadelphia	13	6	3	29	69	57
Washington	12	7	3	27	66	56
N.Y. Islanders	9	9	4	22	60	57
N.Y. Rangers	7	8	7	21	57	57
Florida	6	11	4	16	44	62
Tampa Bay	3	16	2	8	40	75
NORTHEAST DIVISION						
Montreal	14	6	2	30	72	47
Boston	11	8	4	26	58	57
Pittsburgh	10	9	5	25	64	62
Ottawa	9	10	4	22	62	59
Carolina	9	10	3	21	60	63
Buffalo	6	10	4	16	52	61

WESTERN CONFERENCE

CENTRAL DIVISION	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
St. Louis	15	6	2	32	72	50
Dallas	13	6	4	30	73	57
Detroit	13	6	4	30	75	55
Phoenix	10	9	2	22	65	60
Chicago	8	13	2	18	47	59
Toronto	7	10	3	17	41	57
PACIFIC DIVISION						
Colorado	10	5	7	27	67	58
Los Angeles	10	8	4	24	76	63
Anaheim	8	10	5	21	56	67
San Jose	8	14	1	17	60	71
Edmonton	6	12	5	17	54	76
Vancouver	6	13	3	15	57	76
Calgary	4	14	5	13	56	74

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

Buffalo	0	3	2—5
Boston	0	0	0—0

First Period: None. Second Period: B-Zhitnik 3 (Satan) 2, B-, Primeau 2 (Grosek, Shannon) 3, B-Satan 8 (Wilson, Shannon) Third Period: B-Audette 2 (Plante, May) 5, B-Satan 9 (Audette, Plante) Shots on goal: B-2-7-15—24. B-7-15-7—29. Goalies: B-Hasek. B-Dafoe, Carey.

Pittsburgh	1	0	1—2
Ottawa	0	0	0—0

First Period: P-Gronman 1 (Olausson, Francis) (pp). Second Period: None. Third Period: P-C.Ferraro 2 (Hicks, P.Ferraro) Shots on goal: P- 11-5-5—21. O- 9-10-8—27. Goalies: P-Barrasso. O-Rhodes.

N.Y. Islanders	1	0	0—1
New Jersey	0	2	3—5

First Period: New York, Palffy 13, (sh). Second Period: N.J.-Holik 9 (McKay, Andreychuk) 3, N.J.-Gilmour 6 (Sykora, Dean) Third Period: N.J.-Sykora 9 (Niedermayer, Elias) 5, N.J.-Holik 10 (McKay, Andreychuk) 6, New Jersey, Pederson 4 (Elias, Odelein) (pp). Shots on goal: New York 9-11-8—28. N.J.- 16-12-15—43. Goalies: New York, Fichaud. N.J.-Brodeur.

San Jose	0	3	0—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0—0

First Period: None. Second Period: S.J.-Bodger 3, 2, S.J.-Lowry 1 (Craven, Nolan) 3, S.J.-Bodger 4. Third Period: None. Shots on goal: S.J.- 4-7-1—12. P- 9-9-10—28. Goalies: S.J.-Vernon. P-Hextall.

Calgary	0	1	1—2
Florida	0	0	1—1

First Period: None. Second Period: C-Dowd 2 (Zalapski, Fleury) Third Period: C-Albelin 1, 3, F-Gagner 9 (Whitney, Svehla) (pp). Shots on goal: C- 8-12-5—25. F- 13-8-8—29. Goalies: C-Taborocci. F-Vanbiesbrouck.

Edmonton	0	1	2—3
St. Louis	0	0	0—0

First Period: None. Second Period: E-Marchant 3 (Kovalenko, Weight) Third Period: E-McGillis 4, (pp). 3, E-, Weight 9 (Buchberger) (en). Shots on goal: E- 6-7-6—19. S.L.- 9-9-4—22. Goalies: E-Joseph. S.L.-Fuhr.

Phoenix	1	1	0—2
Vancouver	2	2	0—4

First Period: Phoenix, Isbister 5 (Roenick, Tocchet). 2, V-Mogilny 4 (Hedican, Ohlund) (sh). 3, V-, Bohonos 1 (Naslund, Ledyard) Second Period: V-Murzyn 2 (Messier, Bure) 5, V-Sillinger 4 (Naslund, Lumme) 6, Phoenix, Drake 6. Third Period: None. Shots on goal: Phoenix 5-13-12—30. V- 6-7-4—17. Goalies: Phoenix, Khabibulin, Waite. V-McLean.

Chicago	1	1	1—3
Los Angeles	3	1	0—4

First Period: L.A.-Murray 8 (Perreault, Tsyplakov) 2, C-Shantz 3 (Weinrich, Dubinsky) 3, Los Angeles, Tsyplakov 4 (Murray) 4, L.A.-Laperriere 3 (Zmolek, Blake) Second Period: C-Amonte 9, (sh). 6, L.A.-, Blake 3 (Moger, Stumpel) Third Period: C-Krivokrasov 7 (Shantz, Suter) (pp). Shots on goal: C- 6-5-11—22. L.A.- 8-15-12—35. Goalies: C-Hackett. L.A.-Fiset.

CRICKET

SRI LANKA VS. INDIA
FIRST TEST, 3D DAY
FRIDAY, IN MOHALI, INDIA

Sri Lanka 369
India 293-4

AUSTRALIA VS. NEW ZEALAND
SECOND TEST, 2D DAY
FRIDAY, IN PERTH, AUSTRALIA

Australia 235-4

SKIING

WORLD CUP

MEN'S GIANT SLALOM
THURSDAY IN PARK CITY, UTAH

1, Hermann Maier, Austria, 2 minutes, 43.99 seconds; 2, Kjetil Andre Aamodt, Norway, 2:45.79; 3, Thomas Grandi, Canada, 2:46.31; 4, Stefan Eberharter, Austria, 2:46.57; 5, Christian Mayer, Austria, 2:46.72; 6, Josef Strobl, Austria, 2:46.84; 7, Marco Buechel, Liechtenstein, 2:46.86; 8, Paul Accola, Switzerland, 2:47.23; 9, Heinz Schilchegger, Austria, 2:47.28; 10, Andreas Schifferer, Austria, 2:47.31.

GIANT SLALOM STANDINGS (After 2 races): 1, Maier, 160 points; 2, Aamodt, 109; 3, Michael Von Gruenigen, 100 (tie) Eberharter, 100; 5, Locher, 96; 6, Grandi, 75; 7, Mayer, 63; 8, Strobl, 60; 9, Koelin, 59; 10, Schifferer, 58.

OVERALL STANDINGS: (After 3 events) 1, Maier, 220; 2, Aamodt, 189; 3, Strobl, 160; 4, Von Gruenigen, 129; 5, Locher, 109; 6, Eberharter, 100; 7, Schifferer, 84; 8, Mayer, 83; 9, Accola, 81; 10, Grandi, 75.

TENNIS

CHASE CHAMPIONSHIPS
THURSDAY, IN NEW YORK
QUARTERFINALS

Mary Pierce (7), France, def. Martina Hingis (1), Switzerland, 6-3, 2-6, 7-5; Nathalie Tauziat, France, def. Iva Majoli (6), Croatia, 7-6 (9-7), 7-6 (7-4).

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

ANAHEIM—Acquired 3B Phil Nevin and C Matt Walbeck from Detroit for RHP Nick Skuse. Bought contracts of INF Justin Baughman, INF Nelson Castro, RHP Brian Cooper, OF Norm Hutchins and RHP Jarrod Washburn.

BALTIMORE—Agreed terms with INF Jeff Reboulet on 1-year contract.

BOSTON—Bought contracts of INF Jim Chamblee, RHP Rafael Betancourt and LHP Brian Barkley from Pawtucket, IL, and RHP Peter Munro from Trenton, EL.

CHICAGO—Bought contracts of RHP John Ambrose, RHP Lorenzo Barcelo, RHP Derek Hasselhoff, RHP Bob Howry, RHP Jason Olsen, LHP Todd Rizzo, RHP John Snyder, C Mark Johnson, 3B Carlos Lee and OF Brian Simmons. Designated RHP Jeff Darwin and INF Chad Fonville for assignment.

CLEVELAND—Bought contract of INF Russell Branyan from Buffalo, AA. Bought contracts of RHP Jason Rakers and OF Scott Morgan from Akron, EL.

KANSAS—Agreed terms with 1B-OF Jeff Conine on 2-year contract.

NEW YORK YANKEES—Bought contracts of OF Brian Buchanan, RHP Mike Buddie, RHP Darrell Einertson, RHP Mike Jerzembeck, 3B Mike Lowell and OF Donzell McDonald from Norwich, EL.

OAKLAND—Bought contracts of RHP Tom Bennett, RHP Jeff D'Amico, OF Ryan Christenson, RHP Bill King and C Ramon Hernandez.

TEXAS—Bought the contracts of RHP Dan Kolb, RHP Dan Smith and INF Rob Sasser from Oklahoma, AA, and RHP Ryan Glynn, RHP Jonathan Johnson and RHP Brandon Knight from Tulsa, TL. Agreed terms with RHP Barry Johnson, RHP Mark Small and INF Scott Sheldon on minor-league contracts.

TORONTO—Bought the contracts of RHP Tom Davey, RHP Gary Glover, LHP Steve Sinclair, 2B Micheal Peeples, SS Ryan Freel and INF Kevin Witt from Knoxville, SL.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

ARIZONA—Agreed terms with OF Chris Jones on 1-year contract.

ATLANTA—Agreed terms with 1B Andres Galarraga on 3-year contract.

CHICAGO—Bought contracts of RHP Justin Speier, RHP Jason Ryan and RHP Jose Espinal and INF Jose Nieves.

CINCINNATI—Bought contracts of LHP Justin Atchley, LHP Eddie Priest, C Jason LaRue and INF-OF Darron Ingram.

FLORIDA—Traded 1B-OF Jeff Conine to Kansas for RHP Blaine Mull. Bought contracts of 2B Amaury Garcia, SS Alex Gonzalez, CF Julio Ramirez, OF-1B Ryan Jackson, C-1B John Roskos, 1B Kevin Millar and RHP Brian Meadows from Charlotte, IL. Put C Bob Natal and INF-OF John Wehner on unconditional waivers.

HOUSTON—Bought contracts of INF Carlos Hernandez, INF Daryle Ward, C Ramon Castro, C Mitch Meluskey, LHP John Halama, RHP Scott Elarton, RHP Freddy Garcia and RHP Brian Sikorski.

LOS ANGELES—Bought contracts of OF Kevin Gibbs, INF Mike Metcalfe, INF Brian Richardson, LHP Will Brunson, RHP Ignacio Flores and C Paul LoDuca and C Angel Pena.

MILWAUKEE—Acquired LHP Mike Myers, RHP Rick Greene and SS Santiago Perez from Detroit for RHP Bryce Florie and player to be named.

N.Y. METS—Bought contracts of OF Fletcher Bates, OF Scott Hunter, OF Terrence Long, C Vance Wilson and RHP Arnold Gooch.

PITTSBURGH—Bought contracts of LHP Jimmy Anderson, RHP Elvin Hernandez, LHP Sean Lawrence, RHP Jason Phillips and 1B Ron Wright.

SAN DIEGO—Acquired RHP Dan Miceli, RHP Donne Wall and 3B Ryan Balfe from Detroit for RHP Tim Worrell and OF Trey Beamon. Acquired LHP Ed Vosberg from Florida for RHP Chris Clark. Bought contracts of RHP Jim Sak and RHP Domingo Guzman, INF Cesarin Carmona and OF Mike Darr from Las Vegas, PCL. Bought contracts of RHP Matt Clement and OF Gary Matthews Jr. from Mobile, SL. Designated SS Jorge Velandia for assignment.

SAN FRANCISCO—Agreed terms with 3B Bill Mueller on 2-year contract. Bought contracts of LHP Troy Brohawn, LHP Ricky Pickett, RHP Darin Blood, RHP Joe Nathan, RHP Russ Ortiz, INF Pedro Feliz, INF Ramon E. Martinez and OF Calvin Murray.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

ATLANTA—Activated G Eldridge Recasner from injured list. Waived G Randy Livingston.

CLEVELAND—Put G Bob Sura on injured list. Activated G Greg Graham from injured list.

DETROIT—Released G Rumeal Robinson.

INDIANA—Announced election of Larry Bird, coach, to board of directors of Pacers Basketball Corp. Foundation.

ORLANDO—Waived F-C Tim Kempton. Activated C Dan Schayes from injured list.

PHOENIX—Put C Horacio Llamas on injured list.

PORTLAND—Put G Vincent Askew on injured list. Activated F Dontonio Wingfield from injured list.

SACRAMENTO—Waived F Derek Grimm. Activated G Bobby Hurley from injured list.

TORONTO—Announced the resignation of Isiah Thomas, general manager. Named Glen Grunwald general manager.

FOOTBALL

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

NFL—Fined Kansas CB Jerome Woods $10,000 for hit on Denver WR receiver Ed McCaffrey. Fined Arizona C Mike Devlin $7,500 for late block from behind on N.Y. Giants DT Keith Hamilton. Fined Dallas Cowboys DB Omar Stoutmire $5,000 for unnecessary roughness against Washington WR Leslie Shepherd.

CHICAGO—Waived RB Michael Hicks. Signed DE Mark Lee to practice squad.

CINCINNATI—Signed P Bill Kushner to practice squad.

KANSAS CITY—Signed DE Shannon Clavelle. Released LB Troy Dumas.

MIAMI—Signed FB Ray Nealy.

NEW ORLEANS—Put QB Heath Shuler and LB Dan Davis on injured reserve. Signed QB Billy Joe Hobert. Signed QB Jake Delhomme to practice squad.

PHILADELPHIA—Re-signed OL Harry Boatswain to 1-year contract. Put LB Darrin Smith on injured reserve.

SAN FRANCISCO—Signed S Brett Maxie.

SEATTLE—Put WR Brian Blades on injured reserve. Re-signed CB Dexter Seigler.

ST. LOUIS RAMS—Waived RB Lawrence Phillips.

TENNESSEE—Activated RB Spencer George from practice squad and signed LB Tim Charf to practice squad. Signed DT Eric England.

HOCKEY

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

ANAHEIM—Agreed terms with D Jason Marshall on 3-year contract. Recalled LW Jeremy Stevenson and RW Jeff Nielsen from Cincinnati, AHL. Assigned C Espen Knutsen and C Richard Park to Cincinnati.

BOSTON—Recalled D Dean Chynoweth from Providence, AHL.

CAROLINA—Assigned D Nolan Pratt to New Haven, AHL.

COLORADO—Returned LW Yves Sarault to Hershey, AHL. Recalled G Marc Denis from Hershey, AHL.

EDMONTON—Recalled F Doug Friedman and D Bryan Muir from Hamilton, AHL. Assigned D Ladislav Benysek to Hamilton. Assigned G Mike Minard to New Orleans, ECHL.

FLORIDA—Recalled LW Peter Worrell from New Haven, AHL.

N.Y. RANGERS—Recalled LW P.J. Stock from Hartford, AHL.

PHOENIX—Put D Murray Baron on injured list.

SAN JOSE—Traded RW Shean Donovan and 1998 1st-round draft choice to Colorado for C Mike Ricci and 1998 2nd-round draft choice.

TAMPA BAY—Assigned C Vladimir Vujtek to Adirondack, AHL.

TORONTO—Assigned D Matt Martin to Chicago, IHL.

WASHINGTON—Claimed C Jeff Toms off waivers from Tampa Bay. Returned C Benoit Gratton to Portland, AHL.

NEW JERSEY—Sent C Sergei Brylin to Albany, AHL. Recalled G Richard Shulmistra from Fort Wayne, AHL and sent him to Albany, AHL. Assigned G Judd Lambert to Fort Wayne.

NEW YORK—Recalled D Jason Holland, D Zdeno Chara and RW Steve Webb from Kentucky, AHL.

TAMPA BAY—Recalled C Allen Egeland from Adirondack, AHL.

WASHINGTON—Loaned G Stephane Beauregard to Chicago, IHL.

THE WEEK AHEAD

SATURDAY, NOV. 22

AUTO RACING, Suzuka, Japan — NASCAR's Thunder Special 100, to Nov. 23.

BOXING, Atlantic City, New Jersey — George Foreman, United States, vs. Shannon Briggs, United States, 10-round, non-title heavyweight bout.

GOLF, Kiawah Island, South Carolina — U.S. PGA Tour, World Cup of Golf, to Nov. 23; Miyazaki, Japan — Japan PGA, Dunlop Phoenix, to Nov. 23.

RUGBY UNION, Various sites — England vs. New Zealand; France vs. South Africa; Scotland vs. Australia.

SKIING, Park City, Utah — Alpine Cup, men's slalom; Beitostolen, Norway — Nordic World Cup, cross-country, men's 10K classical, 40K classical relay; women's 5K classical, 20K classical relay, to Nov. 23.

SOCCER, World Cup qualifier, first leg: Australia (winner Oceania zone) vs. Asia zone second round play-off loser.

SUMO, Fukuoka, Japan — Kyushu Grand Sumo Tournament, to Nov. 23.

TENNIS, New York — WTA Tour Championships, to Nov. 23; Hartford, Connecticut — ATP Tour World Doubles Championship, to Nov. 23; Aschaffenburg, Germany — ATP Senior Tour, ATP Tour of Champions (seniors), to Nov. 24.

SUNDAY, NOV. 23

ATHLETICS, Lisbon, Portugal — Lisbon Marathon.

AUTO RACING, Chester, England — Network Q RAC Rally, to Nov. 25.

SOCCER, Rabat — African Cup Winners' Cup final first leg: Royal Armed Forces, Morocco vs. Etoile Sahel, Tunisia.

SKIING, Park City, Utah — Alpine World Cup, women's slalom.

MONDAY, NOV. 24

CRICKET, Hyderabad — TBA vs. West Indies, to Nov. 26.

TUESDAY, NOV. 25

SOCCER, Various sites — UEFA Cup third round, first leg: Lazio (Italy) vs. Rapid Vienna (Austria); Schalke 04 (Germany) vs. Braga (Portugal); Twente Enschede (Netherlands) vs. Auxerre (France); Croatia Zagreb (Croatia) vs. Atletico Madrid (Spain); Strasbourg (France) vs. Inter Milan (Italy); Steaua Bucharest (Romania) vs. Aston Villa (England); Ajax Amsterdam (Netherlands) vs. VfL Bochum (Germany); Karlsruhe SC (Germany) vs. Spartak Moscow (Russia).

RUGBY UNION, Bristol, England — English XV vs. New Zealand

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26

CRICKET, Nagpur, India — India vs. Sri Lanka, second test, to Nov. 30; Hobart, Australia: Australia vs. New Zealand, third test, to Dec 1; Perth — Western Australia vs South Africa, to Nov. 30

SOCCER, Various sites — European Champions' League. Group B: Feyenoord Rotterdam (Netherlands) vs. Juventus (Italy). Group C: Barcelona (Spain) vs. Newcastle United (England). Group E: Besiktas (Turkey) vs. Bayern Munich (Germany); IFK Gothenburg (Sweden) vs. Paris St Germain (France). Group F: Monaco (France) vs. Sporting Lisbon (Portugal); Lierse (Belgium) vs. Bayer Leverkusen (Germany).

THURSDAY, NOV. 27

ALPINE SKIING, Mammoth Mountain, California — Women's World Cup super G and parallel slalom, to Nov 29.

GOLF, Melbourne — Australian Open, to Nov. 30; Kalmon, Japan — Casio World Open, to Nov. 30.

SOCCER, Various sites — European Champions' League. Group A: Borussia Dortmund (Germany) vs. Galatasaray (Turkey); Parma (Italy) vs. Sparta Prague (Czech Republic). Group B: Manchester United (England) vs. FC Kosice (Slovakia). Group C: Dynamo Kiev (Ukraine) vs. PSV Eindhoven (Netherlands). Group D: Porto (Portugal) vs. Olympiakos (Greece); Rosenborg (Norway) vs. Real Madrid (Spain)

FRIDAY, NOV. 28

TENNIS, Gothenburg — Davis Cup world group final, Sweden vs. United States, to Nov 30.

SKIING, Rovaniemi, Finland — Nordic combined, World Cup, to Nov. 30.

SATURDAY, NOV. 29

ALPINE SKIING, Whistler, Canada — Men's World Cup downhill and super-G, and Nov. 30.

SPEED SKATING, Berlin, Germany — World Cup event, and Nov 30.

CRICKET, Rawalpindi, Pakistan — Pakistan vs. West Indies, second test, to Dec 3.

GOLF, La Quinta, California — Exhibition, U.S. PGA Tour, Skins game to Nov. 30.

HORSE RACING, Osaka, Japan — World Super Jockeys Series, to Nov. 30.

RUGBY UNION, Wembley, England — Wales vs. New Zealand; Twickenham, England — England vs. South Africa

SOCCER, Tunis — Confederation of African Football (CAF) Cup final, return leg: Esperance (Tunisia) vs. Petro Atletico (Angola); World Cup qualifier, return leg: Australia vs. Asian zone second round play-off loser.

SKIING, Whistler, British Columbia — Alpine World Cup, downhill, super-giant slalom, to Nov. 30.

SUNDAY, NOV. 30

SOCCER, Casablanca — African Champions' League final, first leg, Raja Casablanca (Morocco) vs. Goldfields (Ghana)

مكرر من الأصل

هكذا من الاصل

SPORTS

Give Giants' Defense The Edge Over Skins

Cowboys Head North to Wrangle Green Bay

By Mike Freeman
New York Times Service

New York Giants (7-4) at Washington (6-5) The defensive coordinators will play a big role in this game. While Mike Nolan, a former Giants defensive coordinator, has dramatically improved the Redskins' defense, John Fox has refined the Giants' defense. His more aggressive schemes have taken advantage of the team's athleticism. Nolan will devise something to give the Giants headaches, but the Giants will rock the quarterback Gus Frerotte, who has struggled this season. Still, this will be a close one. *Prediction: Giants, 20-17.*

Dallas (6-5) at Green Bay (8-3) This is what all the Cheeseheads have been waiting years for: a shot at the Cowboys at Lambeau Field. Dallas, including postseason, has won eight straight against Green Bay. In those games, the quarterback Troy Aikman has completed a startling 72.5 percent of his passes for 2,145 yards and 11 touchdowns. He has thrown only 7 interceptions. Both teams desperately need to win, with the Pack coming off a loss to Indianapolis and the Cowboys needing the victory to stay alive in the NFC East. *Packers, 21-20.*

Minnesota (8-3) at New York Jets (7-4) The rest of the league beware: This is the time of year when Bill Parcells's teams always finish strong. He is 31-20 all-time in November. But Neil O'Donnell is starting for the injured Glenn Foley, and while O'Donnell is a solid player, the offense just doesn't seem to have much pizzazz when he is at the helm. Points are at a premium against the Vikings, who on the road have outscored opponents 101-53 in the second half. *Vikings, 26-13.*

Miami (7-4) at New England (6-5) The Patriots have an edge because Miami is playing one of its few cold weather games this year. New England has also been victorious in 10 of its past 11 division games. The hunger to keep their season alive will push them past the Dolphins. *Patriots, 35-21.*

Buffalo (5-6) at Tennessee (5-6) Keeping the running back Eddie George under control is imperative for Buffalo, because quarterback Todd Collins just doesn't have it, at least for now. But Coach Marv Levy is upset after Buffalo's horrible game last week at Miami and that is probably good news for Buffalo. He will emphasize keeping mistakes to a minimum. The Bills will oblige. *Bills, 12-9.*

Pittsburgh (6-3) at Philadelphia (4-6-1) One wonders just when the excitable Eagles coach, Ray Rhodes, is going to blow his stack. This could be the week. The Steelers have a great running game in Jerome Bettis, a talented quarterback in Kordell Stewart and good special teams. Philadelphia's special teams have been among the worst in the past few years and it has cost them games. The Eagles are simply overmatched. *Steelers, 17-0.*

Kansas City (8-3) at Seattle (6-5) The battle of the old men. Warren Moon, Seattle's quarterback, will be 41 years and five days old Sunday, making him the second oldest quarterback to start a game since Earl Morrall did it for Miami at 41 years, six months in 1975. On the Chiefs' side of the field will be running back Marcus Allen, who is a spritely 37. The Seahawks have the best passing game in the league. But after the game, the Seahawks will be grumpy old men. *Chiefs, 28-17.*

Tampa Bay (3-3) at Chicago (1-10) Tampa Bay needs just one more victory for its first winning season since 1982. The Bucs are 4-1 on the road and haven't won five road games since 1979. Their defense is young and outstanding but the key has been Trent Dilfer. His 18 touchdown passes surpassed the total of his first three seasons (17). The Bucs won't blow this chance. *Buccaneers, 20-0.*

Arizona (2-9) at Baltimore (4-6-1) The most underrated wide receiver in the league today is Arizona's Rob Moore. He leads the league with a career-high 1,048 receiving yards, his third 1,000-yard season. Overall, however, the Cardinals don't have the kind of offense the Ravens possess. *Ravens, 28-21.*

New Orleans (4-7) at Atlanta (3-8) Quarterback Heath Shuler was put on injured reserve this week because of turf toe, so he will miss the rest of the season. To replace Shuler, the Saints have signed Billy Joe Hobert, who was cut by Buffalo because he admitted he was unprepared. But the Saints have held six of their last eight opponents to 17 points or less and have six takeaways in their last two contests. The Pro Bowl tackle William Roaf should contain the hot Chuck Smith, who has 10 sacks. *Saints, 21-17.*

Indianapolis (1-10) at Detroit (5-6) If there is one thing the Colts can take from this miserable season, it is that they have found a quarterback in Paul Justin. He was 24 of 30 for a career-high 340 yards and one touchdown against a great Packers defense. He will be as calm, poised and sharp against the Lions. *Colts, 35-28.*

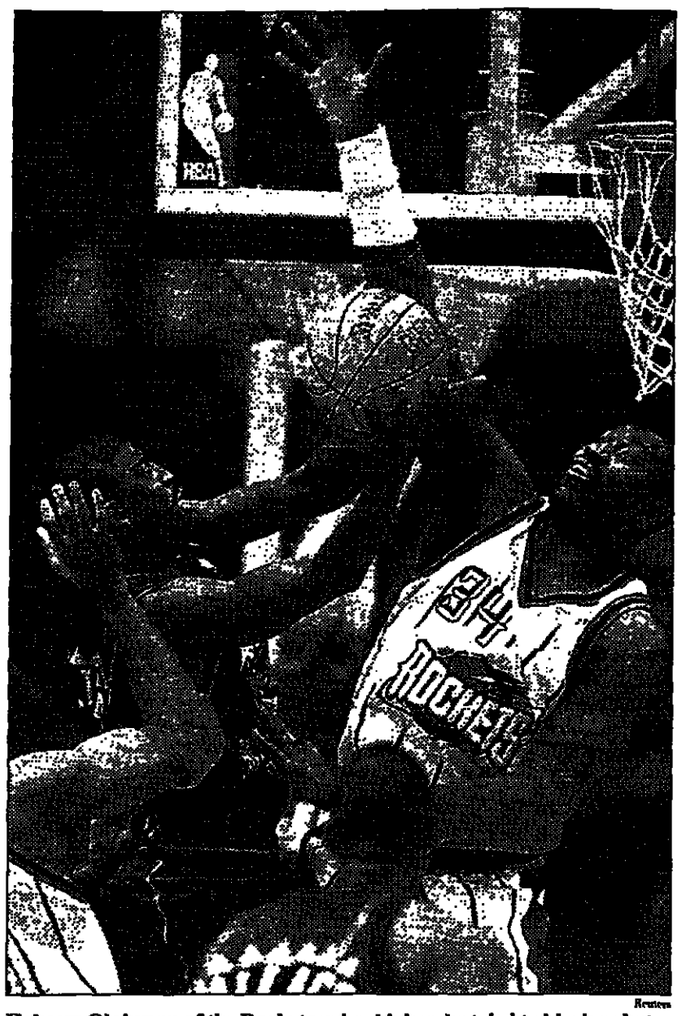
San Diego (4-7) at San Francisco (10-1) The first meeting of these two since Super Bowl XXIX and the Chargers can probably still see Jerry Rice scoring on a deep bomb in their sleep. Since that day, the Chargers have struggled to maintain mediocrity while the 49ers always seem to find ways to win. San Francisco is 61-38 against the AFC, including six straight victories. *49ers, 24-9.*

Jacksonville (8-3) at Cincinnati (3-8) Boomer Esiason gets the start this week in place of the struggling Jeff Blake. Bruce Coslet last year made a big-time run at the end of the year and he's hoping to get a sonic boom from Esiason. The home team has won 4 of 5 in this series, so even though it looks like the Bengals are overmatched, they do manage to play the Jaguars tough at home. *Bengals, 17-14.*

Carolina (5-6) at St. Louis (2-9) It was only a matter of time before the Rams running back Lawrence Phillips began to have problems. After a heart-to-heart with his coach, Dick Vermeil, Phillips missed a team meeting, skipped practice this week and was waived Thursday. The Rams will miss him. His 633 rushing yards through 11 games this season surpass his rookie season total of 632. *Panthers, 30-14.*

Oakland (4-7) at Denver (9-2) The only person Denver coach Mike Shanahan despises more than Dan Reeves is the Raiders' owner, Al Davis. Shanahan was fired by Davis after one and a half seasons with the Raiders. Whether Shanahan gets his revenge depends on which Raiders team comes to play. Sometimes they show such explosiveness on offense; other times, they're just knuckleheads. They'll give the Broncos a fight Monday night, but Shanahan will get the victory. *Broncos, 31-21.*

NFL MATCHUPS



Reuters

Hakeem Olajuwon of the Rockets going high as he tried to block a shot.

Field of Dreams? Not Yet

Grass Is Gasping at Site for World Cup Finals

Reuters

PARIS — The grass is not as green as it should be at the new Stade de France, venue for the 1998 soccer World Cup finals.

A turf expert, ecologists and a former Rugby Union international are worried about the state of the field less than two months before the stadium is due to be inaugurated.

The Robin des Bois ecological group claims the field is affected by below-the-surface pollution. The stadium is built on the site of an old gas factory that was later converted into a deposit for hydrocarbons.

An expert in sports turf told a Paris daily, Le Parisien, that the field surface was in a poor state, although it had taken root well. "There is a microclimate unfavorable to the grass in this stadium," he said, claiming that the roof prevented proper photosynthesis, an echo of problems at Milan's San Siro stadium prior to the 1990 World Cup finals and at Ajax's new stadium in Amsterdam.

The builders, who say they put considerable research into the grass's resistance to moisture and tearing, claim that the field is "isolated from the undersoil by a waterproof membrane that protects it from all contamination."

The grass, prepared at a nursery and planted at the stadium in September, has weakened and — because of a lack of light and ventilation — turned yellow in parts, the expert said.

France is scheduled to meet Spain at the official opening of the stadium in the Paris suburb of Saint Denis on Jan. 28. The 80,000-seat arena is scheduled to have nine World Cup games, including the June 10 opening match and the July 12 final.

But it is also scheduled to have French international rugby matches, which traditionally give the turf a rough ride. "I'm waiting to see it after a rugby match with the scrums and long studs," said a French rugby player, Serge Blanco.

■ Valencia Drops Romario

Valencia's coach, Claudio Ranieri, dropped the Brazilian striker Romario from his squad for this weekend's league match with Atletico Madrid, Reuters reported from Madrid.

Romario had said earlier in the week that he wanted to go back home in a bid to secure a place on the Brazilian World Cup squad. Ranieri replied by saying that he did not want to keep the striker in Spain against his will.

Romario joined Valencia last summer but quickly went back to Brazil, on loan to the Flamengo club. But Flamengo officials quoted in the Spanish press have said that Romario is unlikely to return to their team.

Knicks, Behind Ewing, Deal Hawks First Defeat

By Selena Roberts
New York Times Service

ATLANTA — It had been a nice dinner, a little Italian food between old friends who had discussed everything from their kids' growth spurts to the good old days at Georgetown.

Then Patrick Ewing left the Hawks' Dikembe Mutombo to pick up the dinner check Wednesday night. Even Mutombo had to wonder why his frugal friend was sitting on a wallet stacked with crisp new money amounting to $68 million.

Maybe Ewing has a way of saving for just the right moment. His teammates are the same. The New York Knicks unlocked their awesome talent on cue Thursday night.

Just when they seem unable to fulfill their potential, the Knicks do this: They dominated the team with the best record in the league, putting the first flaw on the Atlanta Hawks' undefeated record by winning, 100-79.

They made the Hawks' 11-0 mark look like a mirage, riding 18 points and 13 rebounds from Ewing, plus another eye-catching performance by Johns Starks (20 points) off the bench to flick the Hawks away.

The Knicks shot 52.4 percent while holding the Hawks to 37 percent, and the Knicks committed only 10 turnovers on a night that was almost perfect for New York (7-4).

"Me and Dikembe were banging and bumping out there," Ewing said. "It wasn't personal. I had an off game against Houston, and tonight, I just wanted to come out and get it done early."

The Knicks usually thrive on situations like this, playing best when their machismo is bubbling. Here they were facing a team as hot as hot salsa, a team that was favored to continue its winning streak in the cavernous Georgia Dome. So this was a chance for the Knicks to beat their chest and grab everyone's attention.

One basket led to the next for the Knicks. They used a quick, aggressive burst to take a 20-point lead with 5 minutes and 44 seconds left in the third quarter.

And they did it when Charlie Ward made an unlikely 3-pointer. Even Ward was scoring. Even the previously stale Allan Houston and Larry Johnson were making everything they took. A Ward alley-oop to Houston swelled the Knicks' lead to 73-49 with 2:07 left in the quarter.

The whole scene was embarrassing for the Hawks. Had their winning streak been a sham? The Hawks had been able to erase 11-point third-quarter deficits, but nothing like this. So it leaves you to wonder, why can't the Knicks play like this every night?

In other games, The Associated Press reported:

Trail Blazers 93, Pistons 87 Isaiah Rider had 28 points and Kenny Anderson scored nine of his 17 in the final six minutes to help the visiting Trail Blazers beat the Pistons.

The Pistons, who once trailed by 20 points, rallied to take the lead on Brian Williams's three-point play in the fourth quarter. But Anderson's 3-pointer triggered a 13-2 run that gave the Blazers an 87-79 lead with 2:48 left. Arvydas Sabonis had 13 points and 14 rebounds for Portland.

Rockets 127, Raptors 97 Clyde Drexler had 21 points, 8 rebounds and 8 assists in three quarters as host Houston handed Toronto its franchise-record eighth successive loss.

Mario Elie, Hakeem Olajuwon and Kevin Willis each scored 17 points for Houston, which rested its starters in the fourth period.

Damon Stoudamire had 25 points and 11 rebounds — one short of his career high — for the Raptors.

Pacers 109, Bucks 83 In Milwaukee, Travis Best scored 18 points to lead a balanced scoring attack as the Pacers handed the Bucks their biggest loss of the season.

Chris Mullin and Jalen Rose each had 16 points as the Pacers topped 100 points for the second successive game and held an opponent under 90 for the fifth straight. Glenn Robinson scored 18 for Milwaukee.

Suns 89, Bulls 85 Danny Manning scored 23 points, including two free throws with 2.7 seconds remaining, as the host Phoenix Suns kept Chicago winless on the road this season. Michael Jordan scored 30 points, but only six came in the fourth quarter.

The Suns' Kevin Johnson finished with 16 points — eight in the final 6:36.

Warriors 101, Mavericks 97 A. C. Green's record 907th consecutive game was spoiled when the Golden State Warriors got their first victory of the season.

The game was stopped after the opening tipoff to recognize Green's milestone. With Cal Ripken, the baseball iron man, looking on, Green surpassed Randy Smith's mark of 906 consecutive games, set from 1972 to 1983.

Green finished with seven points as the host Mavericks lost their eighth straight.

Latrell Sprewell scored 28 points for the Warriors, who had opened 0-9.

Kings 97, Jazz 95 Mitch Richmond scored 22 points as host Sacramento snapped a 14-game losing streak against Utah.

The Jazz trailed by 18 points in the third quarter but rallied to cut Sacramento's lead to 97-95 with 31 seconds left in the game after Karl Malone hit a jumper and Howard Eisley made two free throws.

After a timeout with 10 seconds left, Eisley drove the lane and missed an 11-footer. Olden Polynice grabbed the rebound as the game ended.

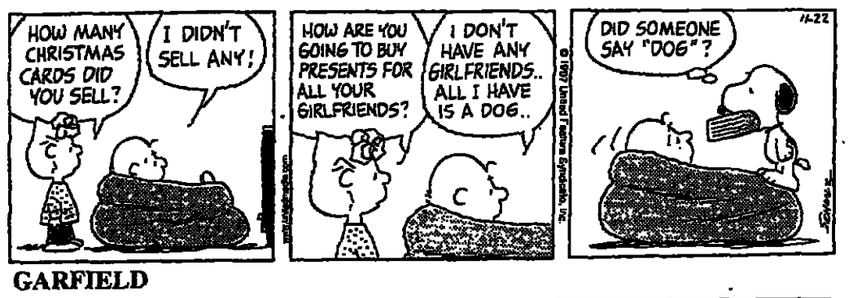
NBA ROUNDUP

Michael Mulvey/Reuters

One iron man to another: Cal Ripken presenting A.C. Green of the Mavericks with a baseball jersey.

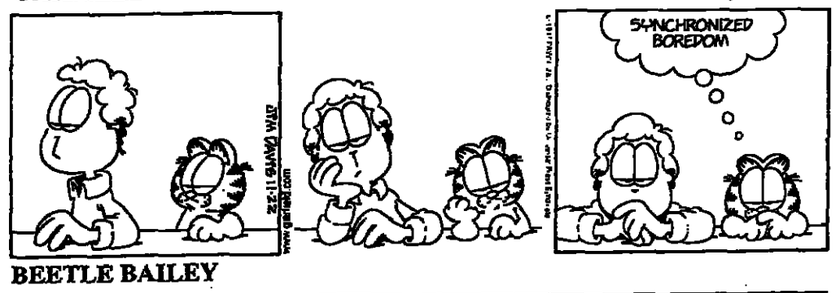
DENNIS THE MENACE

PEANUTS



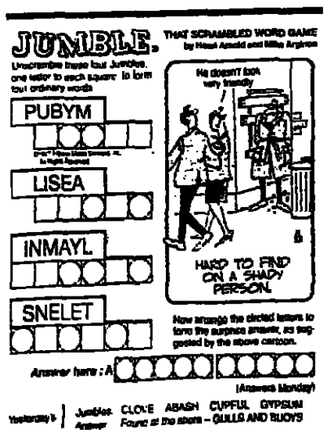
CALVIN AND HOBBES

GARFIELD



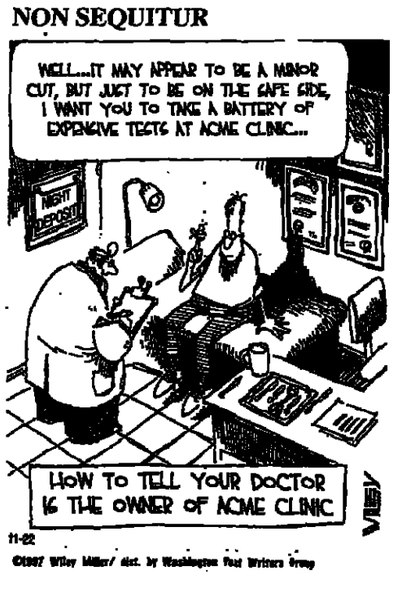
WIZARD of ID

JUMBLE



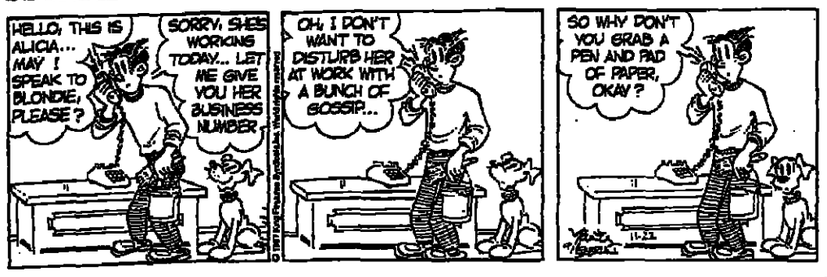
BEETLE BAILEY

NON SEQUITUR



DOONESBURY

BLONDIE



TUNE IN EVERYDAY ON
fm
TO THE IHT
1062 AM
Paris and Suburbs

DAVE BARRY

Those Bigger Male Brains

MIAMI — Last July, when a group of Danish researchers announced that men have an average of four billion more brain cells apiece than women, a lot of us guys decided to celebrate this affirmation of our superior intelligence by spending a couple of months drinking beer and throwing furniture off the tops of buildings to see what happened to it.

But now we return to find that many women have been ridiculing the Danish discovery. These women have been saying that, O.K., maybe males have more brain cells, but it doesn't matter, because males never use their brains to think about anything besides sex.

This is not true! Males are perfectly capable of thinking about other topics, as is shown by the following conversation, which was recorded on a cockpit voice recorder just before a recent airplane crash:

PILOT: I'll tell you what, that flight attendant has a major pair of . . . Whoa! Looks like engine No. 1 has stopped working!

CO-PILOT: Whoa! So have engines No. 2, 3 and 4!

PILOT: Whoa! (Pause.) So, how about those 49ers?

Another thing I wish to point out is that when men appear to not be thinking, they often ARE thinking, but it's about some issue that women would not understand. For example, back in July there was a widely publicized incident in which an elderly couple set out from their home in Kenilworth, New Jersey, to drive to a doctor's office 2.8 miles away, with the man of course at the wheel. They were located more than 24 hours later, after having driven an estimated 800 miles through an estimated three states. We all know why this happened. According to the Associated Press story, the man "refused to ask directions during the entire trip."

Of course you women are laughing about this. For years you have made fun of us men for refusing to ask directions. But did it ever occur to you that we have a REASON? Did it ever occur to you that, with our four billion extra brain cells, we might be thinking about something that YOU DON'T KNOW?? That something is this: Under the Rules of Guy Conduct, if you're a guy driving a car, and you don't know how to get where you're going, and you pull over to ask another guy, and he DOES know, then he is legally entitled to TAKE YOUR WOMAN! Yes! He can just lean through the window and grab her! That's what the elderly Kenilworth, New Jersey, guy was trying to prevent, and YOU WOMEN LAUGHED AT HIM! I bet you feel silly now!

And here's something else to consider: When guys are not using their extra brain cells to protect their loved ones by refusing to ask directions, they are thinking up important new ways to advance human society, such as Big Gun Radio-Controlled Warship Combat. I am not making Big Gun Radio-Controlled Warship Combat up. This is a hobby wherein guys build elaborate models of World War II-era fighting ships — some of them six feet long — equipped with radio-controlled motors and CO2-powered cannons that shoot ball bearings. The guys then go out to a pond somewhere to maneuver their ships around and try to sink their opponents' ships by shooting them; when ships are sunk, they're retrieved from the water, repaired, and put back into action.

We are not talking about a casual pastime, here. We are talking about an all-out, totally obsessive guy effort involving clubs, bylaws, an international sanctioning body and many pages of detailed rules and specifications. We are talking about model ships that can cost more than $1,000.

However, they never use them to think about anything besides sex.

I'm sure many of you women out there are snickering at this. You're saying: "Why go to all that trouble? Why not just stay home and whack your model ship with a hammer?"

This is the problem with being a few billion brain cells short: You cannot grasp the essential significance of an activity such as Big Gun Radio-Controlled Warship Combat. I believe this significance was best expressed by Al Boyer, the alert reader who told me about this activity, and who was able, thanks to his large, highly analytical male brain, to pinpoint precisely the quality that defines it: "C-O-O-O-L."

I spoke with Phil Sensibaugh, who belongs to the largest warship combat club in the world, which is located, as you might expect, in Albion, Indiana, where Phil has a private pond. Phil told me that when you build a ship, you have to decide whether you want to be on the Allied side or the Axis side. He also said that, during battles, there's a lot of trash-talking between the two sides on the pond banks. For example, according to Phil, if a guy takes a shot at your ship, you might say, "Nice talking, you Axis dog!"

"A lot of people think this is totally insane," he noted.

Not me. I think high heels are insane; I think Big Gun Radio-Controlled Warship Combat is one of the most important advances in guy thinking since the potato gun. To find out more about it, you can check the Internet site at: http://www.pacificnet.net/(tilde)rkehr/big-gun1.htm. If you don't know how to get on the Internet, my advice is: Whatever you do, don't ask directions.

© 1997 The Miami Herald
Distributed by Tribune Media Services, Inc.

Remembering a Savior in Occupied France

By Nicholas Fox Weber

NEW YORK — Who did what to whom in occupied France? Now more than ever, with the current trial of Vichy police officials in France and the investigations into Swiss wartime banking practices, individuals and governments beyond the German borders are being called to account for their actions during the Holocaust.

One undisputed hero of the period was Varian Fry, an American whose rescue of European intellectuals and political refugees — Marc Chagall, Hannah Arendt, Max Ernst and Wanda Landowska, among them — is the subject of an exhibition that opens Sunday at the Jewish Museum.

YIVO/Museum of Modern Art

Fry in his Marseille office in 1941.

The show, "Assignment: Rescue, the Story of Varian Fry and the Emergency Rescue Committee," presents photographs and artifacts as well as a series of installations evoking the cafés, hotels, offices, apartments, trains, boats and internment camps that figured in Fry's rescue activities, which were centered in Marseille.

There are also paintings by 17 of the artists who lived in the south of France at the time.

Fry was an unlikely hero. Born in 1908, the son of a New York stockbroker, he attended prep schools in New England and majored in classics at Harvard; for entertainment he read Greek and Latin poetry and watched birds. He sported a red carnation in his buttonhole, had impeccable manners and knew his French wines.

One contemporary found him "bookish and intellectually condescending, hardly the sort of person one would choose to play the Scarlet Pimpernel"; another described him as "an exuberant and likable young man, cultured, handsome, friendly," with a Noël Coward wit.

By current standards, he resembled a highly cultivated yuppie.

"Certainly my manner and appearance did not suggest the daredevil," Fry said of himself.

Fry was 32 when he arrived in Marseille in August 1940, two months after France fell. He had been an editor for the Foreign Policy Association when the Emergency Rescue Committee commandeered him.

The writers Thomas Mann and Jules Romains and the director of the Museum of Modern Art, Alfred H. Barr Jr., made a list of 200 individuals Fry was to help liberate on his three-week mission.

Along with this list — and a dress suit and a boiled shirt he had bought at Brooks Brothers in his last hours in New York — he carried $3,000 taped to his leg.

By the time he was expelled from France 13 months later, having repeatedly risked his life evading the Gestapo and the Vichy police, he had spirited away more than 1,200 people.

Fry had no experience in refugee work, but he quickly learned how to secure visas, obtain false passports (from the Czech consul), forge paperwork and organize transport convoys to Lisbon.

Once Marshal Petain met with Hitler and announced the Vichy policy of collaboration, the risks increased. But Fry felt that his obligation was always to the refugee, not to himself.

"I was followed by a group of eight dicks, working in shifts," he jauntily observed in his memoirs. But he eluded his shadows sufficiently to hide those at risk and get them onto ships and trains.

When Peggy Guggenheim, the bohemian art-collecting American expatriate, wanted to arrange for the exodus of Andre Breton, Max Ernst, Victor Brauner and some of their relatives, she turned to Fry. Seeking further information about the rescue committee, the heiress was warned by the American consul to stay clear.

"He did not tell me why, and at the time I had no idea what a dangerous job Fry was doing," Guggenheim wrote. "The American government was perpetually trying to get him to go back to America to avoid difficulties with the Vichy government. However, he stuck it out to the bitter end."

This, she said, despite his having been "arrested and held incommunicado on a boat for days during Petain's visit to Marseille."

The obstacles were formidable. When Fry first encountered Chagall in the Provencal hill town of Gordes, the artist, a naturalized French citizen for years, intended to remain there through the occupation.

Lipnitzki-Viollet

Chagall and his wife, who were among those spirited out of France.

"As it is a serious responsibility to uproot and transplant a great artist, I didn't press him," Fry wrote.

Then the anti-Jewish laws were adopted in France.

Chagall asked Fry if there were cows in America and was visibly relieved when Fry said yes.

The artist went to Marseille with his family to begin their journey, but almost immediately he was taken from his hotel in a Black Maria after the police began rounding up Jews.

Fry called a police official and warned that if news of the arrest leaked out, "Vichy would be gravely embarrassed, and you would probably be severely reprimanded. If he isn't out in half an hour, we'll call up The New York Times."

The police met the deadline.

In 1945, Fry was able to write, "Marc Chagall is well satisfied with American trees and American cows and finds Connecticut just as good to paint in as Southern France."

Fry also secured the safety of the pianist Heinz Jolles, the artists Marcel Duchamp and Wifredo Lam, the sculptor Jacques Lipchitz, the novelist Lion Feuchtwanger and the poet Franz Werfel and his wife, Alma Mahler Gropius Werfel, as well as many lesser-known people. (The operation he put in place is credited with saving 4,000 lives.)

But Fry could not prevent the Austrian cartoonist Bill Freier from being sent to his death in a Polish concentration camp, or the journalist Charles Wolff from being "tortured to death by the French fascist militia."

Even after returning to America, Fry continued his activities.

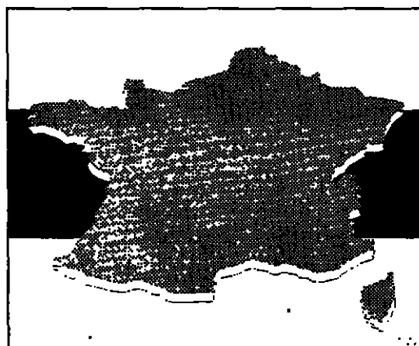
In December 1942, he wrote, for The New Republic, a heart-wrenching article, "The Massacre of the Jews," that shatters some of the subsequent excuses for ignorance of Nazi atrocities.

In 1945, once it was safe to reveal his methods, he wrote a memoir, "Surrender on Demand," which is being reprinted this month by Johnson Books with the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, the organizer of the exhibition, which runs through March 29.

For Fry, who died in 1967, glory has been mostly posthumous. In 1995, he was the first U.S. citizen to join Oskar Schindler and Raoul Wallenberg among the gentiles designated "righteous among the nations" at Israel's national Holocaust Memorial, Yad Vashem.

Recent testimonials have been plentiful. But when Varian Fry set out to save the lives of some of Europe's artistic giants, few could have guessed his impact on postwar culture.

Nicholas Fox Weber, a cultural historian and the author of a forthcoming book on the artist Balthus, wrote this for The New York Times.



DO YOU LIVE IN FRANCE?

- Subscribe and SAVE up to 60% off the cover price.
- Also available: PAY MONTHLY by easy, low cost, direct debit.

EARLY MORNING DELIVERY TO YOUR HOME OR OFFICE.

A cosmopolitan, comprehensive and concise newspaper delivered every day to your home or office.
In and around most of Paris the International Herald Tribune offers early morning hand delivery on the day of publication, Monday through Saturday. And, because it is printed in Paris, Toulouse and Marseille, it can be sent by post to arrive on the same day in most of France at no extra cost.
The result?
Unique coverage of the world you live in, brought to you as it changes – daily.

For more information about easy ordering and availability of hand delivery CALL our Subscriber Customer Service Unit: TOLL FREE: 0800 437 437 or Fax: 01 41 43 92 10 E-mail: subs@iht.com Internet: http://www.iht.com

PAYMENT BY MONTHLY DIRECT DEBIT

❑ YES, I'd like to subscribe and have my bank account debited monthly by FF162.
Please start my subscription and send me a bank form to arrange my payment.

PAYMENT BY CHECK OR CREDIT CARD

❑ YES, I'd like to subscribe and pay for the following term:
❑ 12 months (+ 2 months free): FF1,950 (Saving off cover price: 46%)
❑ Special, 2-month trial subscription: FF210 (Saving off cover price: 60%)
❑ My check is enclosed (payable to the IHT)
❑ Please charge my:
❑ Access ❑ Amex ❑ Diners
❑ Eurocard ❑ MasterCard ❑ Visa
Credit card charges will be made in French Francs at current exchange rates.
Card N°:_____ Exp.:_____
Signature:_____
❑ Please start delivery and send invoice.

YOUR DETAILS

Family Name:_____
First Name:_____
Job Title:_____
Mailing Address: ❑ Home ❑ Business
_____
_____
Postal Code:_____
City:_____
Tel:_____ Fax:_____
E-Mail Address:_____
Your VAT N° (Business orders only)
_____
(IHT VAT N° 747 320 211 26)
I got this copy of the IHT at: ❑ kiosk ❑ hotel ❑ airline ❑ other
❑ I do not wish to receive information from other carefully screened companies. 22-11-97

This offer expires on December 31, 1997 and is AVAILABLE FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

Return your completed coupon to:
Subscriptions Director, International Herald Tribune, 181, Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex.
Fax: 01 41 43 92 10 E-Mail: subs@iht.com FR14

READERS IN OTHER COUNTRIES CAN SUBSCRIBE BY CALLING:
EUROPE, MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA Tel: +33 1 41 43 93 61 Fax: +33 1 41 43 92 10
THE AMERICAS Tel: (USA toll free) 1-800-882-2884 Fax: +1 212 755 8785
ASIA Tel: +852 29 22 11 71 Fax: +852 29 22 11 99

PEOPLE

THE American conductor **James Levine** is to succeed the late **Sergiu Celibidache** as conductor of the Munich Philharmonic Orchestra. Levine, who will continue to lead the Metropolitan Opera of New York, will head the Munich orchestra for the first time as guest conductor in January and will take over on a permanent basis for the 1999-2000 season. Celibidache died at age 84 in August 1996. . . . **Semyon Bychkov** has been appointed chief conductor of both the Dresden State Opera and the Cologne Radio Orchestra. He will take up the position in Cologne immediately and in Dresden in September 1999. Bychkov, the music director of the Orchestre de Paris since 1989, will leave that position at the end of this season.

❑

Michael Jackson has confirmed to Life magazine that his wife, **Debbie Rowe**, is pregnant with their second child, and the entertainment industry writer **Liz Smith** has cited sources saying they are expecting a girl. Their first child, **Prince Michael Jr.**, was born in February.

❑

Catharina Angenita van Dam-Groeneveld's 110th birthday bash in Leyden, the Netherlands, was a tribute to the country's growing post-centennial population. In the last seven years, the number of 100-somethings has risen 23 percent, according to the Dutch Bureau of Statistics, and by 2050, there will be an estimated 5,000. Van Dam-Groeneveld heads a five-generation family, with 10 children, 18 grandchildren, 24 great-grandchildren and 2 great-great-grandchildren.

❑

After two years of pleading on her daytime talk show, **Rosie O'Donnell** finally landed her dream guest — **Barbra Streisand.** For O'Donnell, Streisand's music brings back memories of her mother, who died when O'Donnell was 10. Rosie and her mom would sing Streisand songs together. When O'Donnell began crying during the taping, Streisand held her hand and started crying herself. That made O'Donnell stop, and she recovered in time to offer an off-key version of "People" to Streisand. "We just had a relaxing kind of girl talk," O'Donnell said.

❑

The French actress **Jeanne Moreau** and the Czech-born director **Milos Forman** are to be commended for their careers in film by the European Cinema Academy at next month's awards ceremony in Berlin. Previous prizes went to the Swedish director **Ingmar Bergman** and the Italian director **Federico Fellini.**

❑

Bo Diddley has threatened to sue R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. for using what he says is his likeness in an ad campaign without his permission. The magazine ads had the caption "My blues are real, just like my smokes" and showed a photograph of a guitarist who Diddley and his attorneys say looks too much like Bo. But Reynolds said the "generic blues guitarist" isn't intended to look like Diddley, and the company has asked a federal court for a declaration that Diddley cannot collect any damages or complain further about the ads.

❑

John le Carré and **Salman Rushdie** have taken to the letters page of The Guardian to discuss freedom of speech, with each accusing the other of being pompous and preposterous. The dispute centers on Rushdie's 1988 novel, "The Satanic Verses," for which he was put under death edict by Iran, which deemed it blasphemous. Rushdie, who has lived under protection by the British police and switches from safe house to safe house, accused the spy-thriller writer of "eagerly and rather pompously joining forces with my assailants." "Shame on you Mr. Rushdie," retorted le Carré. "There is no law in life that says that great religions may be insulted with impunity." And the debate show no sign of losing steam. "It gets more and more acrimonious every day," an editor at the newspaper said. "The bitterness was clearly long festering between them. It could end up in book form as the le Carré-Rushdie saga."

Sylvie Hamer/Hfmer

Levine will head the Munich Philharmonic.

Clarification

The Washington Post is now reporting the Unification Church did make clear to Whitney Houston's agents that her concert on Nov. 29 was an event sponsored by that church. The newspaper had reported originally that Houston was not aware she was performing at a church gathering (IHT, Nov. 13). According to the Post, Houston's spokeswoman insists, however, that the agents did not inform Houston herself of the sponsorship.

Memoir to Put Unwanted Spotlight on J.D. Salinger

By Dinitia Smith
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The novelist and journalist Joyce Maynard said that she would publish a memoir in which she would describe her relationship with the reclusive writer J.D. Salinger, the author of "The Catcher in the Rye," breaking a 25-year silence about the affair.

In the spring of 1972, Maynard, flushed with success from the publication of her first magazine article, "An 18-Year-Old Looks Back on Life," in The New York Times Magazine, received a letter from Salinger, who had read her article and seen the photograph that accompanied it. That summer, Maynard went to visit him at his home in Cornish, New Hamshire, and stayed. When spring broke, their nine-month relationship ended.

Maynard said she would publish her book about Salinger, the man she refers to as "Jerry," in the winter of 1999 with Picador U.S.A. "I viewed him as my mentor and teacher and the person I trusted most in the world," Maynard said Thursday in a telephone interview from her home north of San Francisco. "He was the first man I ever loved. My purpose is not to divulge his story. I'm sticking to my own story."

Salinger has been protective of his privacy, preventing the biographer Ian Hamilton from using portions of his unpublished correspondence in Hamilton's 1988 book "J.D. Salinger: A Writing Life," after suing the biographer in a case that went to the Supreme Court. A man who answered the phone at Salinger's literary agency, Harold Ober Associates, would not comment when asked to speak to the author about Maynard's project.

Maynard is 44 now, a divorced mother of three, the author of seven books. She has made her career in journalism, writing about her own life. Salinger, however, has been called "the most private man in America."

In a telephone conversation Thursday, Maynard was circumspect about Salinger, who was 53 when they first met. The relationship began, she said, with Salinger's writing her "a deeply thoughtful, very moving, one-page letter." She added, "That precipitated a correspondence that remained through my freshman year at Yale." Maynard said she had 20 to 30 letters from Salinger. She will not quote from them in her book, she said, mentioning the legal decision in the Hamilton case, though "I will refer to the ideas and thoughts in the letters."

صكذا من الأصل